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Nippon's Unity Means
The Victory of Asia

No. 15,826 TOKYO, MONDAY, APRIL 19, 1943 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 8 Sen

In News Spotlight

Desolation Marks Clash Aftermath At Indin; Enemy Confusion Evident

Yomiuri-Hochi

MAYU, MAYU PENINSULA, April 18.—To inspect the ravages of war at Indin village where the British Indian Sixth Brigade had been annihilated by a numerically far inferior force of the Imperial Army your reporter left his headquarters on the afternoon of April 10, accompanied by Lieutenant Y.

As we had covered about one and a half kilometers through the scorched fields, the village, which consists of small huts standing here and there, came into view. Among these huts, stood the enemy's makeshift barracks which had been partially razed by fire.

When we advanced to the beach facing the Bay of Bengal, we saw the trucks that had been left along the shore as well as the tanks and armored cars abandoned alongside the trenches. The whole scene vividly revealed the helter-skelter manner in which the enemy had retreated when attacked by the Japanese Forces.

There, we also saw the dead bodies of the enemy. The trees standing nearby had been scorched by fire and the ground was pitted with shell holes.

Around a small hut which seemed to have been used as the headquarters of the enemy brigade, there lay the dead bodies of the enemy soldiers, guns, bullets and documents, in complete disorder. We could clearly visualize how terribly confused the enemy had been when attacked by the Japanese troops.

Suddenly, two enemy Hurricane fighters made their appearance and began to machine-gun us. We took shelter in a trench nearby. Soon, the glittering sun was covered by clouds and rain began to fall.

Enemy Annihilated

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

MAYU FRONT ALONG INDO-BURMA FRONTIER, April 17.—The 2,000 British-Indian troops, which had retreated to the north from Donbeig in the Mayu Peninsula near the India-Burma border, were almost annihilated by the Imperial Forces on April 14, while large amounts of war trophies were captured.

On receipt of the news that the Sixth Brigade of the Second Division had been crushed in the battle near Indin, the 47th Brigade of the British-Indian forces, which had been holding out at Donbeig, fell into utter confusion and was subsequently trapped by the Japanese Forces and almost annihilated.

Remnants of the same brigade, however, had managed to retreat to the north through the jungles of the Mayu mountains and had established new positions.

Attacked by an unnamed unit of the Imperial Forces, which had advanced farther to the north along the road beside the coast chasing the retreating enemy troops, the remnants of the said brigade on April 11 abandoned their positions without putting up any resistance and withdrew farther to the north. They abandoned tremendous numbers of light armored cars and trucks as well as large amounts of war supplies.

In the meantime, the main strength of an unnamed unit of the Imperial Forces which had advanced through the jungles of the Mayu mountains with the aim of blockading the retreat of the enemy, carried out a night attack at 3 p.m. on April 14 against the enemy remnants, who subsequently fled to the north.

Then, the vanguards of an unnamed unit, who were numerically inferior to the enemy, launched severe attacks against the retreating enemy troops which were 2,000 strong and equipped with nine cannons and nine tanks. After a pitched battle, the enemy troops fled to the north, leaving about 500 dead.

The Japanese Units are now engaged in mopping-up operations. In the same engagement, many tanks, trucks, cannons and other arms were captured.

Press Comments

Monday, April 19
MAINICHI—Britain's Population Problem
TOKYO SHIMBUN—Turkey's Attitude Watched

Britain's Population Problem

MAINICHI—One of the most serious problems of Britain, the country which is on the road to collapse, is the gradual decrease in the rate of population increase. This question has been taken up as the most vital issue during the time of the Chamberlain Cabinet and again, when Churchill came into power, and in May last year, the British Government made public a White Paper in order to clarify the serious situation facing the country's population.

Even audacious Churchill was forced to admit the gravity of the population problem which is the fundamental menace to the British Empire. In view of the mutual relations between war and manpower and of the dreadful effect which war will have on the future of the British population, Churchill must have been driven into the depth of despair and concern.

The gravity of the situation can well be observed from Churchill's radio broadcast on March 21 when he said: "In thinking ahead 30 or 50 years from now, one of the problems which is casting a dark and gloomy shadow on Britain is the decrease in birth rate. The situation will become even worse in the next 50 years so that it is necessary to encourage the maintenance of bigger families than now."

A commission for the investigation of population pointed out the vital nature of the population problem even more precisely than Churchill. According to its report, the population of England and Wales, which forms the nucleus of the British Empire, will decrease from the present figure of 41,000,000 to 20,000,000 in the next 60 years unless the decrease is checked and some kind of a measure taken to increase the birth rate. This report is confirmed by William Beaveridge, an authority on the population problem, and other noted authorities.

This phenomenon in the British population is traceable to the first World War. This had greatly accentuated the decrease in birth rate. It is a foregone conclusion, therefore, that the present war will have similar effects on the British population.

One of the reasons for the stationing of some 3,000,000 troops within the British Isles since the Dunkirk debacle is none other than for this reason. It is an unscrupulous policy of the Anglo-Saxons to minimize the casualties among the British troops by utilizing other nations. It is also clear that the chief object is to protect the poor manpower of Britain.

The monopoly of world resources and the exploitation of other races were the cause for the wicked "prosperity" of Britain which brought about the "pleasure first" attitude of the British people toward their living. Despite the frantic efforts of the Government to maintain large families, the people are insisting on birth control and other measures to hamper the increase in birth rate. Then came the present war. It is not only Churchill who is confused and excited over the turn of events.

However, the enjoyment of life by some 41,000,000 people of Britain at the sacrifice of other races and monopolizing the world resources itself is a crime which should not be left unpunished.

British university students belonging to the Oxford Union once confessed that if the rate of birth in Britain turns on the road to decrease instead of increase, the logical reason for preserving the British Empire will be exterminated.

The more Britain resorts to hypocrisy and the policy of exploitation, the more serious will become the country's population problem. The current war will doubtless accelerate the danger in the British population problem and thus, drive the country to eventual ruin.

Turkey's Attitude Watched

TOKYO SHIMBUN—Since the Adana conference, Britain has continued its endeavors to bring Turkey to her side. In this connection, the attitude of Turkey is attracting attention. After the foregoing conference, Turkey sent military officers to the British camp in North Africa on a tour of inspection. Recently Turkish air officers proceeded to Cairo to participate in the training of the British force. Thus Turkey seems showing a pro-British attitude. Meanwhile, Lieutenant-General Henry M. Wilson Commander-in-Chief of the British West Asia Force went to Ankara where he is holding a parley with the Chief of General Staff of Turkey and other Turkish leaders, apparently with the intention of making Turkey the strategic base for operations in the East Mediterranean area and in the Balkans. Still it is open to question

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Japan's Air Activities in S. W. Pacific, Hitler's Next Move Perplexing British

Britain, pursued by continuous reverses, since the beginning of the present hostilities, faces another grim interval of anxiety as two new threats, one in the Southwest Pacific and the other nearer home, loom as terrible actualities. With the intensifying of air raids by the Imperial Air Forces on the bases near Australia, the anti-Axis headquarters may be forced to change their war plans based on the principle of "Europe First" thus seriously hampering activities on the Tunisian Front as well as making the establishment of a Second Front in Europe an impossibility.

The other big headache is due to the worry over what Germany will do next. Will Chancellor Hitler attempt a landing on the British Isles or will the Luftwaffe carry out an intensive and large-scale air attack? Over this question, Britain is now frantically pondering.

Grave Worry Faced

Domei

STOCKHOLM, April 18.—The Japanese offensive in the Southwestern Pacific Front, which has recently been remarkably intensified, is presenting a source of grave worry to British political circles, according to information from London.

Although the developments of the Tunisian war situation still remain the gravest problem to these circles, the situation in the Southwestern Pacific has recently become a subject of no less concern.

Speculations are rampant in London on the question whether the recent Japanese offensive in the same area is a prelude to a new offensive operation or if it is aimed at preventing the anti-Axis forces from launching counter-attacks.

In this connection, London correspondents for local Swedish journals report as follows:

"It is understood that the intensified bombings on Port Moresby and Milne Bay by the Japanese Air Forces are, not of defensive, but of an offensive nature. London circles are gravely worried because the strategy of the anti-Axis forces must be changed, if Japan launches a positive offensive which is suggested by the recent activities of the Japanese Forces on the Pacific Front.

"The anti-Axis strategy aims at checking the advance of the Japanese Forces at their present line as long as possible before the war in Europe enters into a decisive stage. If the anti-Axis forces in Australia fail to do this, the anti-Axis camp will be obliged to concentrate its strength on the Pacific to the neglect of the war in Europe."

In this connection, a local journal today editorially declared that the destiny of the anti-Axis forces in North Africa depends on the war situation in the Pacfic which can be changed at any time by the Japanese Forces.

"The anti-Axis strategy is on the 'Europe First Principle' as has been clarified by Prime Minister Churchill," the journal states. "This strategy has been criticized by the Americans more severely of late as the anti-Axis counter-offensive against Burma had ended in failure which was accompanied by serious losses. Also the menace of the Japanese offensive against Australia is growing.

"If the anti-Axis forces cannot change their strategy of the 'Europe First Principle,' they will lose Australia and India. London is now very much worried over this dilemma. Japan, alone, is in the position to take the initiative."

Fear 'Hitler Strategy'

Yomiuri-Hochi

STOCKHOLM, April 18.—Both the British Government and people are reported to be greatly concerned over the forthcoming German spring-summer offensive which will be carried out either in the form of a landing on the British mainland or of large-scale air raids on Britain.

Though a temporary standstill prevails on the Eastern and the Tunisian Fronts, it is believed that large-scale decisive battles will take place at various places around Europe between this spring and summer. In this connection it is interesting to note that in contrast with the careful and elastic preparations having already been made by the Axis camp as a result of the recent Hitler-Mussolini talks, there are definite signs of irritation and embarrassment on the part of the Anglo-American camp as is discernible by the frequent holding of conferences at Gibraltar, Malta and Cyprus, etc., and also by the various maneuvers being frantically made by anti-Axis commanders in the directions of West Asia and of the Mediterranean area.

The attention of the world is now being focused on who will take the initiative in the forthcoming fresh operations; and it seems to be that the anti-Axis Powers are most afraid of Chancellor Adolf Hitler's clever and unique strategy. As a matter of fact, a reliable London telegram available here indicates that well-informed British observers presume that the Germans, prior to the reopening of their large-scale offensive on the Eastern Front, may carry out the long-pending landing

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German Coast Guard Vessels Sink 1 British Torpedo Boat, Damage 3

Domei

BERLIN, April 18.—German coast guard vessels engaged in battle with British torpedo boats off the Dutch coast at early dawn, this morning, and sank one torpedo boat and damaged three others, the German authorities announced today.

Unique Battle Reported

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

BERLIN, April 17.—A unique "sea battle" in which the crew of a German patrol boat repulsed the attack of a British destroyer with hand-grenades is reported by D.N.B. as follows:

Early yesterday morning, a German patrol boat squadron launched an attack against a British destroyer protected by two high-speed boats off the coast of North Brittany. The Reich patrol boats shelled the enemy high-speed boats from the distance of 400 meters and instantaneously sank one of them.

However, the remaining one dared to attack the German boats causing casualties to the crew of one of them. Taking advantage of the somewhat unfavorable condition on the German side, the British destroyer approached the Reich patrol boats to make a capture.

Unfortunately, the machine-guns in one of the German vessels had been put out of commission, and hand-grenades were the only weapon left for the German seamen as the enemy destroyer approached nearer and nearer.

The crew threw these hand-grenades at the enemy ship and kept it at bay until the machine-guns had been repaired. With the machine-guns fixed, they began to fire and inflicted such heavy damages on the bridge of the British destroyer, that the enemy began to retreat helter-skelter. All the German ships returned to their base safely.

British Destroyer Sunk

Domei

ROME, April 18.—An Italian high-speed boat squadron set ablaze and sank one British destroyer on the night of April 15, it was announced in the following communique issued by the Italian High Command today:

On the Tunisian Front, severe exchange of fire is being continued between the Axis and anti-Axis artilleries.

Axis forces repulsed anti-Axis troops which launched attacks against their positions in the southern sector of the Tunisian Front. In the engagement, German fighters shot down one enemy plane.

Italian and German fighters shot down respectively seven and two enemy aircraft which attacked an Axis convoy.

On the night of April 15, an Italian high-speed boat squadron convoying transports attacked two British destroyers, one of which was set afire and sunk after a big explosion, while fleeing. Unfortunately, one of the Italian high-speed boats was sunk.

American bombers yesterday attacked Palermo, Catania, Syracusa and other places on Sicily Island, causing damages to public establishments and civilian residences in Palermo and Syracusa and casualties of 20 dead and 30 wounded in Palermo, three dead and 17 wounded in Catania and seven wounded in Syracusa. In the same air raid, the enemy air force lost 11 planes, seven of which were shot down by Italian anti-aircraft batteries and the remainder by Italian fighter planes.

U.S. SENATOR DENOUNCES ALEUTIAN ISLE BLUNDER

Says Over-Confidence Cost Loss of Kiska

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, April 17.—United States military authorities committed a serious mistake as regards the Japanese operation conducted against the Aleutian Islands last year, Senator Albert B. Chandler, Democrat of Kentucky, again pointed out today. Yesterday, he urged the need of increasing the anti-Axis military strength in the Southwestern Pacific.

"Before the Japanese Forces opened their offensive operations against the Aleutian Islands last year, Major-General Simon Bolivar Buckner, Commander-in-Chief of Alaskan Defense Forces, reported to the General Staff Office at Washington that it was impossible for the Japanese Forces to land at Kiska (Narukami) Island," Senator Chandler stated.

"This report was also submitted to the Army Committee of the Senate but it was quite ironical that two days later the Japanese Army landed on Kiska and occupied the island. In order not to repeat such a blunder again, the Government should immediately send reinforcements to General Douglas MacArthur in the Southwestern Pacific."

Guadalcanal Raided By Nippon Air Units

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, April 18.—Japanese Air Units bombed Guadalcanal Island Saturday evening causing casualties among United States troops and also damages to war facilities and supplies, the United States Navy Department announced today. Again on Sunday, Japanese bombers, protected by fighter planes, flew over Shortland Island, and clashed with Lightning bombers.

Knox Boasting Again

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, April 17.—The United States Secretary of the Navy Colonel Frank Knox boasted of the increase of the American naval strength in his address given at the luncheon of the Chamber of Commerce of Syracuse, New York, today.

"By the end of 1943, practically all the entire ships held by the United States Navy at the end of 1942 will be added to the navy," said Knox. "These new ships possess greater fighting power than those built before the war. Particularly against air attacks, they have more than 100 times their former fighting power."

HUNGARIAN REGENT SEES HITLER ON WAR MISSION

Both Leaders Reiterate Aim to Smash Enemy

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

BERLIN, April 18.—The German Government announced that Hungarian Regent Admiral Nicolas de Horthy arrived at Berlin last Friday and for two days conferred with Chancellor Adolf Hitler.

The conference was held to discuss the war operation against the common enemies. They also dwelt on general political questions and the Hungarian Regent and the Fuehrer expressed their firm determination to fight until final victory is gained.

Besides the conference conducted by the Hungarian and German leaders, various diplomatic and military problems were also discussed by German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop, Chief of the German High Command General Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel, Chief of Staff of the Hungarian Army and other dignitaries.

In this connection, the Hungarian Government announced that Regent Admiral Horthy returned to Budapest today from Berlin.

Enemy Submarine Sighted!

The cameraman aboard an Italian sub-chaser, patrolling the blue surface of their beloved Mare Nostrum, caught this action picture just as the crew released the first depth charge against a British undersea craft.

CHEN REPORTS ON JAPAN TRIP

Special Envoy Gives Detail to Nanking Executive on Arrival

Domei

NANKING, April 18.—Returning to Nanking via Peking, Chen Kung-po, President of the Legislative Yuan and concurrently Mayor of the Shanghai Special Municipality, who as a Special Envoy of the National Government of China visited Japan, submitted a detailed report to President Wang Ching-wei today on his recent mission to Japan, it was learned today.

According to well-informed quarters here, Mr. Chen's knowledge and experiences obtained during his stay in Japan will help to build up further the military, political, economical and cultural policies of the National Government of China.

Lauds Japan's Determination

Domei

PEKING, April 18.—Special Envoy Chen Kung-po of the National Government of China to Japan in his interview with newspaper correspondents here emphasized the importance and expectations attached to North China since the National Government's participation in the War of Greater East Asia.

The substance of Mr. Chen's conversations exchanged with the press is as follows:

"I was greatly encouraged by the firm confidence and the determina-

(Continued on Page 2)

U.S. Laborers Warned

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, April 18.—Sometime ago, Paul V. McNutt, Chairman of the War Manpower Committee in the United States, announced that workers are prohibited to leave their posts for more lucrative positions.

In this connection, it is reported that the Washington Government issued a new law today decreeing that any worker leaving his position for higher wages will be fined not more than $1,000 or sentenced to one year's imprisonment.

123 Enemy Planes Downed

Domei

BERLIN, April 18.—Anti-Axis air forces lost 123 planes during bombing raids on the southern, southwestern and northern parts of Germany on April 16 and 17. Of the planes lost 73 were heavy bombers, according to DNB reports.

185 WARPLANES LOST BY ENEMY

Abortive Attack on Mareth Line Revealed By Commander Spaatz

Domei

LISBON, April 18.—Lieutenant-General Carl Spaatz, United States Commander-in-Chief of the Anti-Axis Air Forces in North Africa, announced today that since the beginning of the general attack on the Mareth line, the anti-Axis air forces have lost 175 planes in air battles and about 10 planes on the ground, it is reported from Algiers.

At the same time, General Dwight Eisenhower, American Commander-in-Chief of the Anti-Axis forces in North Africa, announced the loss sustained by United States forces at the press conference yesterday. He declared that 903 American soldiers were killed, 3,3619 were wounded and 850 are missing.

Axis Positions Described

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

BERLIN, April 18.—In a communique issued for the first time concerning the outline of the Axis positions in the Tunis-Bizerta fortified section, the German army authorities clarified the Axis army's intention not to withdraw from the North African front but to keep this last Axis bridgehead left in Africa to the last by utilizing the advantageous geographic conditions.

According to the same announcement, the foremost front of the Axis army extends from Serrat promontory along the northern coast to the eastern coast in the north of Enfidaville by way of Medies el Bab. The Axis positions extend about 150 kilometers in frontal length and 100 kilometers deep. The two forts of Bizerta and Tunis are protected by a region of hills 600 to 800 meters high standing in front.

In this mountain range is included a mountain as high as 1,200 meters. This high mountain range is said to be forming considerably

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Howe Leaves Gibraltar

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

ROME, April 18.—The British capital ship, Howe, of 35,000 tons, escorted by six destroyers left the port of Gibraltar on Saturday for the Mediterranean, according to reports from Monda. It is also reported that a group of 14 enemy transports left Gibraltar for the Atlantic.

AXIS UNITS STOP ALL OFFENSIVES IN KUBAN AREA

3-Day Soviet Drive Completely Checked—Leningrad Pounded

Domei

BERLIN, April 18.—The intense Soviet offensive against the hilly position of German-Italian armies in the southeastern sector of Kuban for the past three days has been completely frustrated by Axis units, German military circles declared on Sunday.

In the southern area of the Kuban River as well as in the Novorossisk zone, Red forces also attempted small-scale offensives which were nipped in the bud by the crack German-Rumanian forces. Meantime, German bombers carried out intense bombing attacks upon enemy barracks, troop concentrations, munition and fuel depots as well as rear bases, inflicting heavy losses.

On the other hand, in the Caucasus area, the combined German-Rumanian fighters shot down 39 Red Army planes in air duels, in addition to four other Soviet machines that were downed by anti-aircraft fire. Thus, it is stated, altogether 51 enemy aircraft were shot down during last Saturday alone—all on the Eastern Front.

German infantry units have, in the meanwhile, thrust a wedge into Soviet positions in the southern sector of Lake Ilmen and in the Vorkov zone.

Furthermore, the German long-range bombardment against Leningrad is reported as still being continued. Last Saturday, the German artillery intensely attacked the Soviet dockyards and munitions plants, as a result of which flames were said to have seen witnessed from afar.

Planes Hit Enemy Rear

A fierce clash between German and Soviet forces again took place in the southern sector of Novorossisk last Saturday, when large formations of German bombers repeatedly attacked Soviet positions, inflicting heavy damages, the German High Command announced Sunday noon.

In other areas of the Eastern Front, Red forces were also active, but were repulsed by the Germans, the communique added.

A couple of days ago large formations of the anti-Axis air force raided Bremen and dropped bombs on the residential quarters, but fortunately there were no casualties among the German civilians. Reliable quarters report that during this air-raid, the anti-Axis side lost 20 four-motored heavy bombers. Meanwhile, it is also stated that the Axis forces downed 11 Anglo-American aircraft off the western coast of Europe.

82 Soviet Planes Downed

In the air battles fought over the eastern front on April 17 and 18, German air forces shot down 82 Soviet planes. German losses were five planes, German military authorities announced today.

Monument for Navy Men Is Unveiled in Hongkong

Domei

HONGKONG, April 18.—A six-foot monument of beautiful natural stone, erected in memory of the naval heroes who fell in the siege of Hongkong and in other battles of South China, was unveiled this morning.

The monument stands on a little height within the compound of the Naval Station here and it was unveiled personally by the Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial Naval Forces in South China in the presence of a large number of dignitaries of both the Navy and Army as well as of the various public organizations.

The ceremony, which was held according to the Buddhist ritual, lasted about an hour.

Manilans Observe Easter

Domei

MANILA, April 18.—The annual Easter Festival, the most important and colorful event to the millions of Catholics in the Philippines, will be celebrated as of old for one week beginning today.

Out of consideration for the worshippers, the Japanese Military Headquarters in Manila have decided to lift the midnight curfew for the duration of the celebration.

MEDICAL PARLEY BROUGHT TO END

Total of 70 Lectures Made at 2-Day Meet-- Big Results Achieved

The two-day session of the Second East Asia Medical Congress, held at the Tokyo Imperial University, came to a successful conclusion yesterday after the deliverance of a total of 70 special and ordinary lectures and with the achievement of many valuable results.

On the last day of the Medical Congress Dr. Chu Min-yi, Foreign Minister of the National Government of China, gave a demonstration of callisthentics which he had been advocating for the past several years. Also, reports were read on the various distinctive experiments carried out in Manchoukuo, China and the other regions of the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Following the close of the Congress, the representatives at the meeting were invited to a dinner party at the Uyeno Seiyoken restaurant given by Dr. Haruo Hayashi, president of the East Asia Medical Congress. Dr. Hayashi commented as follows with respect to the Congress:

"The results obtained at the second Congress show marked development as compared to the first. A glance at the contents of the 70 lectures enables one to comprehend the problems occupying the greatest importance in the various areas of the Sphere and how they are being tackled. The resolution to exterminate malaria and the countermeasures against tuberculosis, the common objective of all the medical men in the Co-Prosperity Sphere, will tend to engender closer collaboration and make possible the realization of the true aim of the Medical Congress. Although chapters have not as yet been established in the Philippines, Burma, Malai and Dutch East Indies, we shall endeavor to realize the early establishment of such chapters."

The delegates to the Congress are scheduled to visit the Tokyo First Army Hospital and other places today.

185 Warplanes Lost by Enemy

(Continued from Page 1)

hard conditions even for the German alpine troops. With the various hills of strategic importance under Italo-German control, the British 8th Army men, accustomed only to desert warfare, are destined to taste the bitterness of alpine warfare for the first time in this section, pointed out the German army authorities. In the desert warfare, the anti-Axis side was considerably strong, but in the present alpine warfare, explained the German side, the Axis side is superior to the enemy in arms, equipment and experience.

To take up these natural unassailable positions was the Axis' original plan and never have the Axis forces been driven into this region, added the German announcement emphatically.

Big Battle Expected

In these besieged positions larger in scale than those in Sebastopol on the Crimean Peninsula, and probably on the greatest scale ever seen since the outbreak of the present war, the last offensive and defensive campaign in North Africa is about to start.

Meanwhile, though the Anglo-American army bluffed that the Italo-German forces in Tunisia would be driven away by mobile warfare, the war has now assumed the character of positional warfare in a stern hilly region, making it very likely for the anti-Axis side to suffer heavy losses in engagements with the well-experienced Italo-German alpine units.

The Anglo-American offensive on the Italo-German forces, which have completed the adjustment of their new positions in the Tunis-Bizerta section, was yesterday commenced with considerable violence. This may not be taken as a general offensive on a full-fledged scale on the part of the enemy, but the enemy attacked Medies el Bab and Beja with a strong force after hours of preparatory bombardment.

In Medies el Bab, especially terrific fighting developed. Counterattacking the Anglo-American forces in both wings, the Italo-German army so operated as to encircle the enemy and rained shells amidst the attackers, taking 200 British troops as prisoners. The attackers were pushed back to their original positions.

The battle in the Beja section continued furiously all day long, but the enemy could not break up the Axis positions and were forced to retreat.

Even the Anglo-American side admits that it is difficult to make short work of the Italo-German forces besieged in the last foothold in Tunisia. Meanwhile, a terrific battle is developing between the two opposing armies.

Hla Pe Gripped With Deep Emotion In Recalling Recent Visit to Japan

Domei

RANGOON, April 18.—"The majestic form of white mantled Mt. Fuji, sublime in her purity, still remains vividly imprinted in my memory and undoubtedly will never be effaced as long as I live," declared Hla Pe, Publicity Chief of the Central Administrative Council of Burma, in giving an account of his impressions of his recent visit to Japan, accompanying Chief Administrator Ba Maw and the other Burmese leaders. The young Publicity Chief, a man of poetic sentiments and the possessor of a sharp and penetrating discernment with matters concerning news, and who is deeply grateful to Japan for her sincerity, continued.

"The most significant moments in my whole life may be said to have been spent at Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo's residence. They were a few hours fully enjoyed and momentously significant for new Burma. The invitation of the Japanese Government extended to Chief Administrator Ba Maw and the other Burmese leaders explicitly attests to the moral and ethical attitude of Japan and is vastly different from the despotic rule of Britain, who would not recognize the existence of just relations with Burma.

"I perceived Japan's righteous attitude toward Burma the instant I arrived in Tokyo and the historic gathering on the evening of March 25 before a warm fire is revivified again in my memory. To sit and talk before the warmth of a fire is an unique experience for us living in the Southern Regions, and the crackling of the wood and the sparkling of the flames seemed symbolic of the jubilance that filled our hearts with the joy of the birth of New Burma.

"The happy face of Major-General Aung San, Commander-in-Chief of the Burmese Defense Army, who had given his youthful days for the sake of Burma's independence, the beaming countenance of Maung Miya, Minister of Home Affairs and the joyous exultation of Thein Maung, Secretary of Financial Affairs, exclaiming 'In all the 30 years of my political career I had never once dreamed that Burma's independence, for which I had earnestly hoped and had endeavored for, would be realized during my lifetime'—all these are, still impressed in my mind. However, the figure of Chief Administrator Ba Maw, who a year ago had been held prisoner in a narrow prison cell, discoursing calmly and composedly on Burma's future, remains most vividly in my memory.

"The future of Burma will be left in the hands of the Burmese, her political system, its formation and administration will be manipulated not in the cringing, fauning manner of so many countries under the British influence for Japan does not look upon us scornfully as a small nation craving for small mercies and pity. Our faith in Japan has been fully justified, and on this basis the two Asiatic nations will be firmly bound by ties of blood and culture.

"The welcome extended to us by the Japanese was sincere and spontaneous. The courteous greetings of the people in the streets, the exquisite clothes of the Japanese women and their deferential attitude, all seemed like the unfolding of a beautiful panorama to me. In the happy faces of the people welcoming us with waving flags we could discern nothing but genuine sincerity."

SHANGHAI SEES BIG PRICE DROP

Foodstuffs Affected Since Control Body Set Up Month Ago

A remarkable reduction in prices has been noted in Shanghai and Nanking governed hinterland within only one month since the enforcement of measures to moderate the restrictions on the transfer of commodities in Central China and the organization of the All-China Commerce Control Association, the Mainichi reported today from Shanghai, states Domei.

In Shanghai, prices of staple daily necessities including rice, vegetables, eggs and others dropped sharply, while cotton clothes, tobacco and other industrial products of vital need have shown a remarkable reduction in prices in the hinterland.

These indications, the report continued, eloquently testify that the economic machinery in Central China has begun to move in earnest from a state of stagnation.

The dispatch expected that the price situation in Central China will show a more favorable development after the completion in the near future of the local system of the All-China Commerce Control Association and of the organization of the supply and distribution system in Central China.

Meantime, the Japanese banks in Shanghai according to the report, have been confronted with the necessity of making a new start in their business due to the recent suspension of the issuance of the new Japanese military scrip to give way to the currency of the Central Reserve Bank of China, and also their stoppage in handling money exchange.

In this connection, it is recalled that these Japanese banks have been engaged in dealings with only Japanese merchants and handling deposits in military scrip.

Portuguese Vessel Sunk

Domei

ROME, April 18.—At the time of successive occurrences of the violation of the International Law in indiscriminate firing on neutral boats and hospital ships and the encroachment into the air of neutral countries on the part of the anti-Axis forces, the Italian military quarters announced the sinking of a Portuguese merchantman by an anti-Axis submarine.

According to the details of the announcement, the anti-Axis undersea craft attacked and sank off the coast of Corsica, a Portuguese vessel, which was headed toward Lisbon on the night of April 12.

Furthermore, the crew of the Portuguese ship, which had transferred to life boats were atrociously fired upon and brutally killed.

An Italian warship speeding to the scene of the disaster in the early morning of April 13 was able to save only one survivor, according to reports.

Japanese Air Raids, Hitler's Next Move Perplexing British

(Continued from Page 1)

operations on the British mainland in order to frustrate the anti-Axis maneuvers for forming the second front in Europe.

Force German Landing

It is pointed out that never before has the possibility of a German landing on the British Isles been so seriously taken up in Britain as it is now. The following reasons support this assumption:

(1) Chancellor Adolf Hitler and Premier Benito Mussolini have no intention whatsoever of compromising with the Anglo-American Powers although rumors to the contrary have been spread from time to time.

(2) The German defense line on the northern French coast is so powerful that it can immediately be turned into a foothold for launching large-scale operations against the British mainland.

(3) Germany appears to be firmly determined to smash the Soviet army on the Eastern Front so as to make their offensive against Britain easier and convenient.

(4) Latest Berlin reports indicate that Germany has already completed the manufacture of special arms said to be necessary for executing her landing operations on the British mainland.

All these pessimistic observations by the British are nothing but an eloquent testimony that their fear of Germany has been highly intensified or late. At any rate, neutral observers point out, Chancellor Hitler will not look on at the unscrupulous anti-Axis attempt to invade Europe with his arms folded. They believe that even if he refrains from carrying out the landing operations, he will surely resort to the constant "24-hour bombing attacks" by large formations of crack German planes, thus frustrating the anti-Axis plot of invading Europe on the one hand, and making preparations for prosecuting large-scale offensives against the Soviets on the other.

It is worthy of note that even British military experts highly estimate the actual strength of the German forces, especially of their air force. They stress the fact that despite such intense raids by Anglo-American planes on Europe, particularly on Germany, the German air force remains intact, continuing their ever-increasing activities, and moreover Germany possesses an abundance of gasoline as well as super-heavy bombers which have been produced recently in great numbers.

Thus, in a nutshell, it is not an exaggeration to say that the Anglo-American camp is already terror-stricken by the "Hitler strategy," although they are loudly propagating the possibility and effectiveness of the establishment of the much-talked-of second front on the European Continent.

India Congress Men Freed

Domei

NEW DELHI, April 18.—The provincial government of Bihar, India, released today 200 National Congress Party members out of the total of 400 arrested within the province in August last year.

GEN. SUN WARNS CHIANG FORCES

Ex-Chungking Officer Tells Comrades to Stop Resistance

Domei

KAIFENG, April 18.—General Sun Liang-cheng, who joined the National Government of China on April 22 of last year, and who has since been active against Chungking and Communist remnants in the Shantung-Hopeh border district, in a radio speech over the Kaifeng Broadcasting Station at 8 o'clock this evening strongly urged the Chungking and Red force to cease useless resistance against Japan.

"Firmly believing that peace is the only way to save China, we are making energetic efforts for the establishment of a new China closely cooperating with the Japanese Forces," General Sun declared in the broadcast.

"Out of a firm belief that existence and independence of China are realized by means of peace, we have ceased to offer resistance against Japan. We have to thoroughly understand the true meaning of peace and fully appreciate why the National Government of China participated in the War of Greater East Asia."

"Cooperating with Japan, we have to make strenuous efforts to establish a new China. However, there are many Chinese who are as yet groaning under the yoke of Chungking and dreaming of offering resistance against Japan.

"Now is the time for our brethren to join the National Government of China for the establishment of a new China. Join the National Government of China. This is the way to save China."

Kangaroos Fatal To Enemy 'Ace'

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, April 18.—Major Kenneth MacKeller, "ace bomber" of the anti-Axis air force, met death in collision with a group of Kangaroos, it was announced in a San Francisco broadcast. Major MacKeller was about to start on a night raid last week, the announcement said, when a group of kangaroos, terror-stricken by the roar of the plane, came running toward his machine. The plane overturned as the kangaroos hit it, and most of the loaded bombs exploded, killing Major MacKeller and the entire crew of the plane. The incident was announced by the Anti-Axis Headquarters in Australia.

Press Comments

(Continued from Page 1)

whether Turkey will move on the line as laid down by Britain.

Turkey has been and is maintaining her neutrality since the commencement of the present great war. This fundamental policy of Turkey has not made any change even under the present regime of President Ismet Inonu. In the early stage of the present war, Turkey concluded a mutual pact with Britain and France, aiming at avoiding her involvement in the conflict. Later the conclusion of the treaty of amity with Germany after the entry of the German forces into the Balkans and her acceptance of benefit from America under the Lease-Lend law were based on the fundamental national policy to evade her entanglement in the present war and to devote herself to the task of building up New Turkey.

Speaking for the first time on March 17 after his reelection as President of Turkey, Inonu again clarified the foregoing basic policy. So long as there is no change in this fundamental policy, it is quite inconceivable that no matter how hard the cunning Britons may make efforts to resort to propaganda scheming to take Turkey to their side, she should ever go over to the anti-Axis camp.

This is apparent as it is known that Turkey has no sinister design, territorially and economically, except that of setting up New Turkey. Referring to the present psychology of the Turkish nation, a noted commentator of Turkey has declared that "Turkey is not looking for anything, but we desire to keep firmly in hand what we are now holding." However tempting the British bait may be, Turkey, will never be lured. What she desires is to acquire the necessary substances for making her internal adjustment within the extent whereby her neutrality is not impaired. This was the motive which actuated Turkey recently in accepting the transfer of the five merchantships from Britain and in allowing Britain to undertake the innovation of various southern ports.

Accordingly, there is a limit to the pro-British attitude of Turkey.

In view of the prevailing circumstances, Turkey, may draw closer the relations with some special countries but she will studiously avoid becoming involved in an entanglement from which there would be no way of escape. This is seen in the relations with Germany. Owing to the latest development in the Mediterranean, the trends of Turkey, which is just located in the strategic area of the warring countries, are considered worthy of serious attention. However, it is impossible to imagine that wise Turkish statesmen would make any fundamental change in her neutral policy.

BIG FARMS DUE AT HOLUNBAIR

Various Large Firms Planning Large-Scale Agricultural Projects

Domei

HAILAR, April 18.—The Holunbair Plains, still covered with snow and ice, will be a scene of great agricultural activity with the advent of warm weather as many companies have already negotiated for large tracts of land on which plantations will be established.

The Tatung Alcohol Manufacturing Company will establish a 1,000-hectare potato plantation at Yakoshih, while the Manchoukuo Hops and Beer Company will start big farm enterprises at Yakoshih and Mientuho for the production of products necessary for its business.

The Showa Steel Works plans to grow wheat and potatoes by cultivating a tract of land covering about 3,000 hectares situated at Mientuho. At Yakoshih, the Chalai Coal Mining Company will establish a 3,000-hectare farm where products for its consumption will be produced.

A 2,000-hectare wheat plantation in the basin of the Hailar River will be established by the Japan-Manchoukuo Flour Milling Company.

In the wake of the foregoing companies, the Hsingan Fisheries Company also plans to open a 2,000-hectare plantation.

The total area to be cultivated by various companies is expected to reach approximately 15,000 hectares. Furthermore, Cossacks in the Sanho area in the northwestern part of Manchoukuo are making preparations to increase their farms by one hectare per household, while Mongolians, who are proverbially said to have an antipathy to farming, are also going to work with farming tools.

Chen Reports On Japan Trip

(Continued from Page 1)

tion for the attainment of the final victory in the War of Greater East Asia as evidenced by both the Government and the people of Japan. The perfect functioning of the rationing system and absolute ease of the minds of the people in connection with the essentials of livelihood certainly impressed me greatly.

"The mission imposed on the North China military bases for the consummation of the War of Greater East Asia is indeed important, and from this viewpoint much is anticipated from North China by the Central Government. It is a mistake to consider South China, Central China and North China as separate entities, as it is sometimes wont to be.

"North China cannot be said to exist in any special form, nor judging from China's history is North China alone placed under any special condition. Belligerent China, centralizing on the development of North China, will also unite the whole strength of Central and South China for the consummation of the War of Greater East Asia."

Mr. Chen, who is President of the Legislative Yuan and concurrently the Mayor of Shanghai Special Municipality, also commented that Hsinmin Society, Kuomintang and the China Chapter of the East Asia Federation should all collaborate in their operations, although there were no concrete policies formulated as yet.

Nippon Times
Published by
The Nippon Times, Limited
TOSHI GO, President and Editor

TOKYO OFFICE:
1. Itchome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku.
Central P.O. Box 144, [illegible]
Telephone: Ginza (57) [illegible]
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyoyubin."
Furikae No. Tokyo [illegible]

BRANCH OFFICES:
OSAKA. Dojima Bldg.. Tel. Kita 1770.
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KOBE. 65 Naniwa-machi, Kobe-ku. Tel. Sannomiya 3970-71.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, ¥5.00; six months, [illegible]; one year, ¥55.00. Postage free to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo and China. For foreign countries, including postage, six months, ¥42.40; one year, ¥83.80. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

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Nippon's Unity Means
The Victory of Asia

No. 15,826 (THE 18th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, MONDAY, APRIL 19, 1943 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 15 Sen

NIPPON UNITS SMASH CHIANG'S 89TH ARMY IN N. KIANGSU ACTION

3,695 Enemy Troops Killed, 2,236 Captured, 500 Surrendered During March

REINFORCEMENTS CRUSHED

Japanese Annihilate Main Strength of Chungking Force at Enhsien

In the course of operations against the Chungking forces in the North Kiangsu area in the lower reaches of the Yangtze, the Japanese Forces inflicted damage on the enemy military strength amounting to 3,695 killed and 2,236 taken prisoner, while 500 Chungking troops surrendered and pledged allegiance to the Japanese Forces, according to a survey of the total war results for March carried in a Yomiuri dispatch from Shanghai dated April 17.

The Japanese land forces operating in the lower reaches of the Yangtze surrounded and annihilated the 89th Chungking Army and the reinforcement sent to the New 4th Army which had been advancing southeastward.

The composite war results in the North Kiangsu area for March are as follows:

In 344 engagements, the Japanese Forces fought an aggregate total enemy strength equivalent to 72,000 troops, buried 3,695 dead, took 2,236 prisoners, won over 500 to their side, captured four anti-aircraft machine-guns, four trench mortars, 62 heavy machine-guns, 93 revolvers, 12 automatic rifles, 2,684 rifles, 235,995 rifle ammunition of all kinds, 162 field pieces and 1,800 hand grenades. The Japanese Forces suffered 165 killed in action.

The Nakamura and other units which destroyed a Communist force of about 400 in the northwestern part of Shantung Province on April 10 advanced westward on the 14th and in a battle with mixed forces affiliated to the Chiang Kai-shek army in the southern part of Enhsien trapped 400 of their number and after an engagement lasting 15 hours crushed the main strength of the enemy. The Chiang forces left 190 dead on the field, lost 58 taken prisoner and a large quantity of arms and ammunition.

Smuggling Permitted

According to a Domei dispatch from Canton dated April 17, Chungking Finance Minister H. H. Kung, panic-stricken by the serious effects of the material shortage in Chiang-ruled areas, recently ordered the revenue bureaus of the various provincial governments to exempt cotton and woolen cloth smuggled into the Chungking areas from the peace areas from taxes regardless of quantity. The frantic auhorities are now in such desperation that they are stopping at nothing to relieve the insupportable strain.

SHONAN MEDICAL SCHOOL TO BE RE-OPENED SOON

79 Undergraduates of Former British College Qualify For Entrance

Domei

SHONAN, April 17.—Seventy-nine former undergraduates of the former King Edward VII Medical College, including six women who took the entrance examination of the Shonan Medical College, yesterday passed the physical requirements which qualify them to enter the medical college which opens on April 27.

The examinations, which were completed in one day, were conducted by the Sanitary Department of the Military Administration and represent the enrollment of the first and third year students.

These students will take an advanced course in the Japanese language from May to July in preparation for later medical studies.

Professors and lecturers from leading medical centers in Japan are expected to join the staff of the new college sometime in August.

The object of opening the Shonan Medical College is to help and encourage local inhabitants to study Japanese medical science and bring medical facilities to all parts of this this region.

NIPPON MACHINE-GUN SQUAD IN ACTION NEAR TAIPINGCHIEH
(Passed by the War Ministry)

DEFENSE OF EUROPE BY AXIS SEEN SOUND

All Likely Points for Enemy's Attempt to Form 2nd Front Guarded Strongly

With the grave tensity of the war situation on the Tunisian front, the European War is also passing through a critical stage, with Fuehrer Adolf Hilter and Premier Benito Mussolini formulating strategies for the Axis cause in Europe on the one hand, and with the Anglo-American camp scheming to smash the Axis defenses in Europe, according to a Lisbon dispatch to the Asahi on Friday.

The British and American forces are scheming to invade Europe through Italy by using Sicily or Sardinia islands as stepping-stones or by pushing their drive over Crete Island into Greece or along the coast of the Black Sea.

The Axis defenses in the countries which have been selected as most suitable for the establishment of the so-called second front by the anti-Axis Camp may be surveyed as follows:

Balkan District: Information from Ankara has disclosed that the Axis military authorities are placing huge importance upon the defense of the Balkans, and have recently organized special aerial units composed of the German, Hungarian and Rumanian air forces. Furthermore, a certain number of divisions will be newly recruited to the Balkan districts.

The British authorities are aware of the fact that the Axis troops have been dispatched to the coastal districts of the Black Sea and the Aegean Sea, and that Crete Island, and the Greecian ports have been considerably strengthened.

French and Italian Coasts: Since the development of the North African war, the coastal defenses of Italy have been greatly solidified. Even at the meeting between Fuehrer Hitler and Premier Mussolini, the discussions were centered on the fortification of Sicily and Sardinia islands, it is believed.

The coastal defenses of the French coast were undertaken by the German authorities who constructed impregnable fortifications along the English Channel, the Bay of Biscay, and the Mediterranean coast of France. The harbor defenses of Marseilles and Toulon in particular were given special attention.

Netherlands and Belgium: The German press heralded the defenses of the Netherlands and Belgium with absolute confidence, and declared that even if the enemy forces succeed in approaching the defense lines, they will not be able to penetrate them.

Norway and Denmark: Simultaneously with the American advance to Iceland in 1941, the German authorities immediately undertook the fortification of Norway and Denmark. The defense facilities of the Maginot Line were transferred to Denmark and Norway for the coastal defense of these territories. The rugged the percipitous coastal line of Norway forms a natural barrier against enemy aggressions.

Big Reshuffle Made In Germany's Staff Of Diplomatic Agents

Changes in the German diplomatic service including those of the Reich Ambassador to Nanking, Ambassador to Madrid and the Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, were announced by the Fuehrer's Headquarters Saturday evening, according to Domei. Baron Ernst von Weizaecker, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, was appointed Ambassador to the Vatican. Dr. Hans Heinrich Dieckhoff, former Ambassador to the United States, was appointed Ambassador to Madrid. Dr. Ernst von Woermann, Assistant Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs and head of the political department of the Reich Foreign Office, was given the portfolio of Ambassador to Nanking. Dr. Adolf von Steengracht, liaison official of the Fuehrer's Headquarters, succeeds Baron von Weizaecker as Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs. Adolf Henke, councillor of the German Embassy at Madrid, was promoted to Assistant Vice-Minister and head of the political department. Dr. Friedrich Gauss, Assistant Vice-Minister and head of the treaty department, appointed Ambassador-at-Large.

LUFTWAFFE MAKES BIG RAID ON LONDON

British Mum on Losses; Said to Be Severe

The Luftwaffe carried out a major air raid on London on the night of April 16, dropping a huge number of bombs on the city, according to a dispatch from London relayed to the Mainichi from Lisbon under date of April 17.

British sources are silent as to the actual damage sustained but it is generally believed that it must have been quite severe.

A Berlin dispatch to Domei of the same date says that the Reichsfuehrer's Headquarters issued a special communique Saturday morning announcing the air raid on London. It addded that on the night of April 16, anti-Axis air units attacked the southern occupied areas and the northwestern region but German anti-aircraft batteries brought down more than 45 enemy heavy bombers.

IZUHARA ARRIVES IN PEKING TO HEAD TECHNICAL SCHOOL

Graduate of Tokyo Teidai Appointed to Post in New N. China Institution

Domei

PEKING, April 17.—T. Izuhara, head of the newly-established North China Higher Technical School, arrived here at 5:30 p.m. today to assume his new post.

Following his graduation from the engineering department of Tokyo Imperial University he entered the service of the South Manchuria Railway Company.

Mr. Izuhara also taught at the University of Technology in Kwantung Leased-Territory and South Manchuria Technical College. Since 1938 he held the post of non-official member of the Institute of Mining and Engineering in Hsinking.

ENVOY CHOU'S VISIT STRENGTHENS TIES

Manchoukuo Sees Significant Results in Journey Made By Statesman

Domei

HSINKING, April 17.—Most significant results have been achieved by the visit to Manchoukuo by Chou Fu-hai as the Special Envoy of the National Government of China, well-informed circles declared. He arrived in Hsinking on April 9 and will leave Dairen tomorrow for Peking.

Firstly, these observers said, Mr. Chou's frank discussions with Premier General Chang Ching-hui, Director-General Rokuzo Takube of the General Affairs Board and Foreign Minister Li Shuo-ken regarding the basic policies of cooperation between the two countries, have brought about closer collaboration for the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia.

Secondly, his exchange of views with the Minister of Finance and Commerce and the Minister of Communications and the governors of the Central Bank of Manchoukuo and of the Industrial Bank of Manchoukuo has consolidated the economic cooperation of the two countries for the bolstering of their fighting strength and thereby increase their contributions to Japan's prosecution of the war.

Thirdly, mutual understanding and friendship between the two countries have been promoted by Mr. Chou's expression of the determination of the National Government of China consequent upon its participation in the war.

Fourthly, Mr. Chou's inspection of the principal industrial development projects of Manchoukuo has given him many invaluable suggestions for the industrial development of China.

Finally, not only has the Greater East Asia Sphere been bolstered by the closer ties established between Manchoukuo and China, but the safeguarding of Manchoukuo's northern border has been placed on an impregnable basis as the result of the positive cooperation of China.

16 U.S. BOMBERS DOWNED

Lost in Raid on Bremen; 8 R.A.F. Planes Smashed

The loss of 16 American bombers in the raid on Bremen on Saturday was admitted by the United States air authorities in London, according to a Lisbon dispatch to Domei on Sunday, which relayed a telegram from the British capital.

According to a report from Cairo, the loss of eight British planes in an encounter over the Mediterranean was disclosed by the headquarters of the British expeditionary forces in the Middle East, the same dispatch added.

Envoy Chen Reaches Nanking

Chen Kung-po, President of the Legislative Yuan, who has completed his important mission as the envoy of the Nanking Government to be dispatched to Japan, returned safely to Nanking at 2:25 p.m. yesterday, according to a Domei report from Nanking. After exchanging greetings with the political dignitaries who awaited his arrival, he immediately called upon President Wang Ching-wei and reported his return.

BA MAW ANNOUNCES DEFENSE OF BURMA WILL BE BOLSTERED

Chief Administrator Urges Strengthening of Land, Sea and Air Forces

PARTY MEETING HELD

Inhabitants Grateful to Japan For Warm Encouragement And Assistance

Ba Maw, Chief of the Central Administrative Council of Burma, exhorted all the people of Burma to renewed endeavors to oust the British from Burma and to establish stronger land, naval and air forces for the country in a stirring address made at the Dobama party convention in Rangoon on April 17, Burma's New Year, states the Asahi.

The Chief Administrator announced a three-point program for Burma: (1) the strengthening of the defense forces of the country; (2) the expansion in the activities of the reconstruction corps, and (3) the participation of all civilians in civilian defense activities.

"Today, Burma is enjoying one of the greatest moments in its history," he stated. "Through the benevolent assistance of the Japanese nation, we stand at the threshold of a new era, an era which will see Burma restored to its coveted status as an independent nation.

"Your ancestors fought and died that this day may arrive. That I am able to share with you this cherished moment in the history of Burma fills me with a thousand emotions. Together with you, therefore, I cannot but help express my most heartfelt appreciation and gratitude for the kindness of Japan in extending a helping hand to us at our hour of need.

"On this day, April 17, which is our New Year and also a day marking the rebirth of Burma, I announce to you a new program for Burma. In the first place, I urge upon you the necessity of strengthening the defense of our country, not only the power to defend Burma but also this continent of Asia. We must strengthen our army, navy and air forces.

"In the second place, we need an army of working men, men who are willing to lay down their lives for the pressing task of reconstruction. In the hands of these men will lay the responsibility of rebuilding a new Burma from the devastation wrought by the Britishers in their retreat from Burma.

"The third program calls for the participation of all persons not engaged in military or reconstruction duty, to cooperate as members of the civilian defense corps. Men, women and children! I exhort you to join this corps and do your utmost to destroy the enemy. March forward in unison!

"It is this spirit of unity and solidarity which has been responsible for the record-breaking achievements of the Japanese Forces in this War of Greater East Asia. In your heart, let there be, but one resolution, in your thoughts but one idea—to fight this war to the finish."

YANKEE BRUTALITY IN AFRICA REVEALED

U.S. Soldiers Run Wild, Says Frenchman

The wanton cruelties and outrages committed by American soldiers in French territories in North Africa were related by a Frenchman who recently reached Madrid from French Morocco, according to a Domei report from Madrid on Saturday, as follows:

"The French nationals and Arabians in North Africa are completely distressed by the behaviour of the United States soldiers. The Americans, who came to Africa to seek adventure and personal honors, are causing outrageous scenes and are committing brutalities in cities and villages throughout North Africa. They behave as if they own the land."

He also disclosed that the first units of the Brazilian expeditionary forces to North Africa have arrived in Morocco, the dispatch added.

Private in Imperial Army Given Double Promotion for Bravery

Tsunao Matsuyama, of Kagoshima, Charged Alone Up Enemy Height, Shooting Down Many, and Contributing to Capture of Enemy Stronghold

For a heroic and self-sacrificing charge made single-handed in face of withering enemy fire, making possible the capture of a strong enemy position by his unit, a private in the Imperial Japanese Army, Tsunao Matsuyama, of Kagoshima Prefecture, was given a double promotion under date of April 1, according to a Domei dispatch from Kwangchow Bay, quoting an announcement made by the XX Unit on Thursday.

The X X Army Unit began operations on the night of May 18 to capture the enemy positions at Matoalin Pass, 12 kilometers north of Suiki in Kwangtung Province. It advanced from three directions.

Before dawn the next day the unit commenced a general attack.

A section of the raiding party in the central part of the unit led the attack. Presently it came under the severe fire of the enemy from a height.

All the men fell prostrate, and going on all fours kept up their advance.

As they got near to the enemy position, Corporal Matsuyama went into a thicket from where he commenced firing with his machine-gun.

Gaining encouragement from this courageous act of Corporal Matsuyama, the group made a charge against the enemy position, and captured it.

The party then advanced against the other enemy position all of which were located on heights as in the case of the position it had captured.

The men wanted to capture these positions as soon as possible, and made bayonet charges repeatedly.

The unit captured the most important in the series of enemy positions in this area at 5 a.m.

As the men were reconnoitering the enemy position they saw figures on the side of another height before them. These figures revealed themselves as enemy troops.

The men marched in the direction of the height. When they got to the side of the height, they discovered that just beyond the height there was a second height. Soon the batteries on the second height were in action.

The third enemy position then was attacked. The enemy let loose a barrage of gunfire from the height, while the attacking unit had to be exposed to the enemy shooting. The unit had been driven into extremity.

It was at this time that a private sallied forth from his file and went uphill in the face of the great danger. All his comrades were surprised at his action. Nothing daunted, he darted onward and reached the summit of the hill from where the enemy was firing in rapid succession.

There he stood, utterly fearless, and started to fire at the enemy position. Enemy soldiers fell like ninepins. Encouraged by his gallant action, his comrades made a bayonet charge.

A furious hand-to-hand fighting ensued. Stubborn as they were, the enemy soldiers began to retreat by this time. There were 170 enemy bodies and 300 wounded. Corporal Matsuyama, however, was killed by an enemy bullet in the head. No man's death could have been more gallant.

CRUEL BRITISH ACTS BARED BY CAPTIVES

Indian Troops Always Shoved Into Most Dangerous Positions; Chains Even Used

By FUMIO FUJIWARA

Domei

AT AN UNDISCLOSED HEIGHT EAST OF INDIN, April 17.—The British cruelty in their treatment of Indians in the fighting services, though deftly camouflaged at times, has been brought to light during the recent Imperial Army's operations in the Arakan and Mayu districts.

With the exception of a very few cases, all of the battles staged by the Indo-British units were fought at the cost of the Indian troops who were always placed at the front line, it was disclosed unanimously by the Indians who were captured by the Japanese Forces.

When the enemy forces advanced in their vain attempt to recapture a district south of Donbail, the first line was composed of Indian soldiers and, therefore, they were the very first to bear the brunt of the Japanese attack. Furthermore, to the rear of the hapless Indian troops were British guns trained on the Indians to prevent their retreat. Thus, they found themselves placed between two fires.

When an enemy position at Kyanktan to the east of the Mayu River was bombarded by the Imperial Forces, a group of Indian soldiers were found lying on the ground with their feet shackled with iron chains, put upon them by their inhuman British masters.

These acts, as vividly described by the Indian captives, are causing animosity among the Indian rank and file against the British. Naturally, the Indian soldiers have surrendered to the Japanese Forces whenever opportunity permitted.

Contrasted with these brutal acts against the Indian troops, is the way the Britishers retreat before Japanese attacks whenever the situation is against their favor. The British would fire their cannons aimlessly and wastefully just to create a smoke screen to cover their retreat much to the disgust of the Indian troops, the war captives remarked.

Hungary Grabs Communists

The Hungarian judicial authorities have launched a gigantic purge of the Communistic elements in Hungary, according to a Budapest dispatch to Domei. Six hundred and sixty-four persons who were arrested by the police have been formally tried in court. Four hundred and eighty or approximately 70 per cent of the above figure are Jews, while the remainder are Hungarians, the dispatch reported.

BIG COTTON OUTPUT FORECAST FOR JAVA

Bosoeki, Malang Areas Promise Good Crop—New Purchasing Prices Set

Domei

DJAKARTA, April 17.—A favorable outlook for Java as a cotton-producing center in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere was forecast today by the Industrial Bureau of the Japanese Military Administration here in a statement announcing the official prices for unginned cotton during the 1943-44 fiscal year.

The five-year plan to attain increased production of unginned cotton which was adopted for Bosoeki State and the Malang district, following the Japanese occupation of Java, has made a steady development, it was said.

Purchasing prices for improved varieties were set at:

First grade unginned cotton: 18 guilders per picul.

Second grade unginned cotton: 16 guilders per picul.

For the native variety, on the other hand, the price of 13 guilders was decided.

Prior to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, Dutch merchants reportedly paid from four guilders and 50 cents to five guilders for one picul of unginned cotton of the native variety. This purchasing price hardly covered the cost of production.

The wide difference between the new official prices and that of the Dutch merchants clearly evidences the relentless exploitation to which Dutch merchants subjected native farmers before the war.

According to official investigation as at the end of March, the growth of cotton plants in both Bosoeki State and the Malang district are in an excellent condition, assuring a bumper crop for the season.

With the importation of cotton seeds through the assistance of the Japanese naval authorities progressing steadily, the native cotton growers have already started the second sowing to be completed by the beginning of May throughout the cotton producing areas in the island.

Teixeira Confers in Canton

Domei

CANTON, April 18.—Teixeira, Governor-General of Macao, who arrived here yesterday evening to confer with leaders of both Japan and China, this morning called on Chen Yao-tsu, Provincial Governor of Canton and Minoru Ishikawa, Japanese Consul-General stationed here.

GERMANS HURL BACK 2 SOVIET ARMY RAIDS IN DONETZ OPERATION

Furious Bombardment of Military Establishments in Leningrad Made

AIR FORCE ACTIVE

Violent Battles Take Place in Kuban Area—28 Red Tanks Destroyed

The upper reaches of the Donets River resounded with furious activity as the Germans repulsed two Soviet counter-attacks on April 16 in this region, with severe losses to the latter, according to Domei.

The announcement of the German High Command on April 17 was as follows:

"On two occasions, the Germans repelled two enemy counter-attacks in the upper reaches of the Donets River. In these raids, the Soviets lost 770 men. The number of enemy prisoners taken was 100. A huge number of war materials was also captured.

"In the northern sector, the German Army carried out a furious bombardment of Leningrad, setting afire important military establishments, factories as well as wharves."

A DNB correspondent on the eastern front, in describing the violent fighting in this sector, made the following report:

"The most fierce fighting on the eastern front on April 16 occurred in southeast Kuban sector. The Soviet army came out en masse protected by tanks but it was unable to make any dent into German positions.

"During the past three days, the Germans have been putting up a strong defensive battle but in all of these operations, the Soviets have not been able to achieve anything spectacular.

"On April 16, the Soviets lost 28 tanks in the Kuban sector. The Germans also succeeded in smashing three regiments, and with the aid of the air force of its allies, destroyed 35 Soviets planes.

"In the upper reaches of the Donetz River, the Reich forces have smashed the Soviet counter-offensives while in other areas, the enemy has been completely encircled. By the morning of April 17, the number of enemy dead increased to 650.

"In other areas, there have not occurred any battles worth mentioning. However, the Reich air force is as active as ever, attacking enemy supply depots and warehouses. In air combats, the air force with the assistance of the allied air units succeeded in downing 40 Soviet craft and bagging six by anti-aircraft guns."

CIRCUIT CORPS IN CELEBES TO SHOW JAPANESE MOVIES

Films Specially Made for Malai Speaking Audience to Be Shown Free of Charge

Domei

MACASSAR, April 17.—In order to enlighten and inform the native inhabitants of Celebes of actual conditions in Japan, the Circuit Cinema Corps of Celebes will start on its fourth circuit cinema tour of 1,800 kilometers throughout southern Celebes on April 19, carrying with them 14 reels of Japanese films specially made for Malai speaking audiences, it was learned today.

The points to be visited by the cinema corps being remote places in the mountainous regions, the party will travel by automobile and truck, carrying with them their own electric generator. The films will be shown free of charge. It is said that the native inhabitants gather from distant places to see the films.

TURKISH FLIERS FOR CAIRO

To Participate in Air Training With British Fliers

Many officers of the Turkish air force left Ankara last Friday night for Cairo to participate in air training with British fliers in accordance with the agreement reached between the governments of Turkey and Britain, according to an Istanbul dispatch to Domei on Saturday.

A second group of approximately 30 Turkish officers will leave for Cairo shortly for the same purpose, the dispatch added.

JAPAN DETERMINED TO LIBERATE ASIA

Nippon Can Repay Cultural Debt to China, India by Ousting British, Says Shumei Okawa

Grateful to China and India for the immense cultural contributions which they made to enrichen the life of the Japanese people, Japan is determined that these nations will be completely liberated from oppressive British rule, states Dr. Shumei Okawa in one of his recent books. His article follows:

"India and China are the two important countries of the Orient. The areas of these countries are almost even. The population of India is about 350,000,000 while that of China, about 420,000,000. These countries are divided by the Himalaya mountains.

Japan has absorbed many good and beautiful elements of these two countries. Up to the arrival of the Western peoples, the world meant to the Japanese people the Orient including Japan, China and India. To the Japanese, or at least to their ancestors, China and India as such were not foreign countries. On the contrary, Japan looked to them with great respect and admired them with a grateful gratitude. But India, the birth place of Buddha, has been reduced to a British dependency and China, the home of Confucius and Mencius, converted into a semi-colonial territory also by Britain.

India's Influence

The most noble and precious thing of life Japan learned from India is Buddhism, which is the essence of Indian trend of thought and culture. There are innumerable examples, showing how deeply and sincerely our ancestors studied Indian religion and passionately loved that country. Priest Myokei of Kyoto, who lived in the early part of the Kamakura period (1183-1332 A.D.), made a thorough investigation.

"According to his plan, he was first to go to Changan, the capital of China at that time, and from there to the capital of the clan where Buddha was born. As the distance between Changan and the capital of the clan was 8,330 li, the priest figured, if he left Changan on his journey, walking five li a day, he would arrive at his destination on June 10 of the fifth year. He prepared himself for the journey according to this program, but to his great disappointment he could not accomplish his aim on account of his illness.

"One day he saw a bamboo tree said to have come from India and thought that there was not much difference from that of Japan. He imagined that Buddha must have seen bamboo trees of this kind at his hometown. From such a consideration, the Buddhist priest planted bamboo trees near by his study and made it the source of everlasting joy to view it for the rest of his life.

"If the priest Myokei resurrected from his grave and saw how cruelly India has been bound by British chain and its people driven like beasts of burden under the British yoke, he would have become infuriated out of violent indignation.

What She Gave Us

"India gave us, in addition to the Buddhist faith, the five very important learnings, including the study of morals, religious creeds metre in speech, medicine and industrial art. The study of religious canon included beside the Buddhist sutras the sacred books of Confucianism. The Buddhist temple served in Japan as the organ of education and the Confucian books were used there as textbooks. Buddhism, therefore, was not only a religion but at the same time it constituted the synthetic Indian culture. The Indian culture was brought to Japan with Buddhism. The Japanese people comprehended the truth of this religion not by any definite theoretical principal but by actual experiences in life. This shows how greatly the Japanese are indebted to India. It is for this reason that any one who is genuinely Japanese can not help but feeling to more or less degree, sorrow and indignation over the present condition of India under British domination.

"Our resentment against the deplorable British administration is not a mere matter of criticism on the basis of humanitarian principle for we feel at the same time an indignation against Britain for the insult it caused upon us Asiatics. The pioneer of the Indian revolutionary thought said to the effect that "There is an oppressor. He sits on my mother's breast. I will never stop fighting until I rescue my mother from this oppressor." This tragic determination of the pioneer thrills us and makes us feel it is our own. We sincerely hope that Japan by its victory in the Greater East Asia War may create a situation, which will bring freedom to India as the most appropriate gift for repaying the great teachings it received from that country in ancient time.

"Japan's relation with China is very much similar to that with India. We have learned the teachings of Confucious and Mencius, which are considered as the essential character of the Chinese culture and civilization. It is the Chinese sages that instilled into the Japanese the noble teachings that all conditions of life must be based on morality and that the life worth living depend upon character.

"To the Japanese of the Yedo period (1603-1868), Chinese learning was considered as the most important cultural accomplishment. As such it penetrated into the political, moral, literary and every other aspect of Japanese national life just as Indian culture did.

"Moreover, as China is nearer to Japan than India, many Chinese people came to Japan. The early ancestors of the Ouchi and the Shimazu families, both great feudal lords, are said to have been Chinese who came to Japan by way of Chosen. "The Tale of Genji" by Lady Murasaki, written early in the 11th century, is usually regarded as a piece of genuine Japanese literature, but as a matter of fact, there is in its trend of thought and the beauty as a literary piece something of the flavor of the Chinese classic literature. The administrative system, known as the Taihorei, which was adopted in the 13th century, was modeled after the Chinese administrative system.

"The Japanese ancestors studied the Chinese history with almost as much interest as they did their national history. They admired and venerated Chinese heroes and sages with just as much enthusiasm as they did their own. The study of Chinese literature was once a source of great delight to the learned class of Japan. During the Yedo period, the composition of Chinese poems was regarded as a mark of culture. To them, the names of celebrated mountains, fields and streams appearing in Chinese literature were as familiar as those appearing in Japanese literature. To the Japanese of the Yedo period, Chinese culture was always very fascinating and near their hearts.

British Schemes

"It was only natural that the Chinese sought to prohibit the people from the practice of smoking opium, which was bound to ruin their bodies, minds and spirits, but Britain, instead of showing a sympathetic spirit of cooperation with that country, resorted to arms to impose the vice upon its people in utter disregard of the humanitarian ideal to satisfy the demand of greedy British merchants. The British navy had been animated with the spirit of Hawkins and Drakes, both famous English pirates of old time. With this predatory buccaneer spirit, Britain swept down upon China and reduced that country into a semi-colonial country with diplomatic tricks, resorting to arms whenever necessary.

"With such method, Britain made China a most convenient object of exploitation. It pointed its gun at China with one hand and forced opium upon it with the other, declaring that it will shoot if the latter refuses to use it. The British policy toward China has always been characterized with such contemptuous spirit.

Japan's national policy for the maintenance of China's territorial integrity has always remained unshakable because it has its root struck deep down in the heart of the Japanese people. Chinese culture has made its development on the basins of the Yangtze and the Yellow Rivers and it is still living in the Japanese community in all its pristine strength and freshness. The Japanese people, therefore, can not bear a thought that the basins of these rivers will be wrested from China by the foreign nations. China has been saved from being reduced to British dependency by the Japanese policy which is the expression of the sincere Japanese wish for the well-being of that country.

"Nevertheless China has long been the scene of Western imperialistic competitions and its valuable national culture has been in danger of being trampled upon by those western nation. The imperialistic European nations, particularly Britain, which knew how to obstruct China from being unified, have rendered Chinese culture, which once generously enriched the countries in East Asia, ineffectual and effete until they threatened to reduce it into a mere shadow of what it once was.

"The new order Japan advocates is not a mere slogan. It is for the Asiatics a sincere expression representing their problem of living."

Press Comments

Sunday, April 18, 1943

ASAHI—The War Situation in North Africa
MAINICHI—Enemy Plot Thwarted

The War Situation in North Africa

ASAHI—The Tunisian war situation is now drawing the eyes and ears of the world. The moves to be taken by the Axis forces are anxiously awaited. Grave importance has been attached to the outcome of the war in North Africa by both the warring nations and neutral countries, numerous beliefs being made to the importance of after-effects of the North African war upon the war situations in Europe.

There are no reasons for strategists to reveal their plans. Even subsequent to their conference, it is natural that Fuehrer Hitler and Premier Mussolini should withhold official announcements as to their plans.

The main forces of the Italo-German forces in northeastern Tunisia are solidly entrenched in the positions which have Tunis and the harbor of Bizerta for their center, and extending 50 to 60 kilometers north and south, and 100 kilometers east and west of the above mentioned points.

To lose this important point in North Africa would mean the loss of Axis foothold in Africa, and also the loss of an important base for the Axis forces to execute their warfare against the anti-Axis commercial lanes in the Mediterranean.

Furthermore, if this important base in Tunisia should fall into anti-Axis hands, it would enable the American forces to execute landing operations on the coast of Italy and other points. But prior to this, the loss of the Tunisian base would seal the fate of the Axis forces in North Africa.

If in case the Axis forces should be forced to withdraw from the North African front to Italy or even Sicily the operations would be accompanied by untold dangers unless absolute supremacy of both the sea and sky is held by the Axis forces.

According to a special Asahi dispatch from Zurich, it is reported that Fuehrer Hitler and Premier Mussolini have declared that in spite of the numerical superiority of land and air forces held by the anti-Axis forces in North Africa, the Axis forces there are showing strong determination to grasp the dominancy over the enemy odds.

Enemy Plot Thwarted

MAINICHI—While the enemy camp is debating whether to concentrate its main strength on the Pacific or Atlantic, whether on the Greater East Asia Sphere or the European Continent, our fighting units are securing result after result in the Pacific area in their relentless and untiring operations. The integration of these results promises us final victory.

According to a summary of Imperial Headquarters' communiques recently issued, 292 enemy planes were shot down in 25 days and 59 enemy shipping sunk in 18 days. That such a large force, as the large number of vessels lost indicates, and so many transports and airmen and aircraft have been lost within so short a time must have been a severe blow to the enemy. In addition to these losses on the Pacific, there is the crushing defeat suffered by the Anglo-Indian forces on the Indo-Burmese border.

The enemy admits the far-reaching effect of that defeat on the whole course of the war. The Daily Express says: "This winter we were sustained by hopes of reopening the Burma Road. Today, with the rainy season at hand, we occupy only a narrow strip of land along the coast." This is an admission on the part of the enemy camp that its plans to regain the Burma Route was nothing but a dream. This outcome has plunged Chungking into a pit of despair. The Chungking correspondent of the Christian Science Monitor points out the strengthening of the Japanese fighting power in Burma and the unreliability of the rainy season to check the Japanese advance. He concludes that it must have come as a severe blow to the Chungking regime.

The recent war situation in the Pacific area has caused much undulation in the enemy camp. Australia is terrified by a feeling of imminent danger. Panic-stricken by the Japanese attack on Milne Bay, Prime Minister John Curtin at a session of the Wartime Defense Council exclaimed that the Australian air force was no match for the Japanese.

Lieutenant-General George C. Kenny, Commander of the anti-Axis air force in the Southwestern Pacific, said that since "we are numerically inferior to the Japanese in air strength we face difficult fighting ahead." Whether it is true that their air force is numerically smaller or whether they are offering this as an excuse for defeat and a pretext to secure reinforcements, we cannot say but there can be no doubt that the damage suffered by the enemy camp is extremely severe and in consequence Australia is finding itself in a most perilous position. This lends color to the report that United States War Secretary Henry L. Stimson on April 15 stated that large quantities of arms and ammunition, especially aircraft, would be sent to the Pacific front before long. The enemy counter-offensive, therefore, is expected to be persistently continued.

The enemy is counting on sheer volume to decide the issue. We must, therefore, assure quantitative superiority in supplies as well as qualitative precision and fighting morale in regard to which even the enemy admits our superiority.

TRADE UNIONS IN U.S. FIGHTING FOR POWER

Ignore America's Need for Increased Production to Further Own Aims

Special to the Nippon Times

At a time when the United States, the arsenal of Democracy, is in dire need of a united front in labor, especially so as increased production is necessary because it is fighting a losing war, that country is now confronted with a split in labor. This has been brought about because the conservative and radical factions of the trade unions are not content to engage in the battle with the capitalists but are, ironically enough, squabbling amongst themselves for power.

This is explained by Professor F. Schoenemann of Berlin who writes as follows:

"Although President Roosevelt's New Deal did not promote the badly needed economic and social reforms, it called into life a degree of power for trade unions which was without a precedent in the United States. This was, however, by no means a peaceful settlement with labor. On the contrary, quarrels immediately arose between the moderate and radical trade unions.

'At Public's Cost'

"Prior to Roosevelt's days, there had been a trade union organization, the American Federation of Labor, which was extremely active economically, if less politically, and which under Gomper's leadership had supported Wilson when he led the United States into the war in 1917, and consequently had backed Wall Street in its first attempts at world domination. Under Gomper's successor this policy of compromise was also pursued. As a rule there was good understanding between labor and capital, although, as the United States Press often expressed it, 'at the public's cost'.

"After the crisis which lasted from 1929 to 1933, more radical individual trade unions were founded, which unlike the AFL, which in the meantime had become pretty conservative, wanted to pursue a policy of real trade unionism. They united finally under the leadership of Lewis, the energetic and ambitious President of the biggest mine workers' association, to form the committee and later the Congress of Industrial Organization. They, too, fought for higher wages and better working conditions, but they used more telling methods, as for instance the 'stay in strike' which was to paralyze the whole industry.

"Furthermore, they proclaimed in each strike as a chief demand of the 'union' the full recognition of trade unions as the only collective agency for carrying out the workers' wishes. In this they were often successful, even at the expense of the AFL which naturally brought dissension among the trade unions. In the course of this development a comprehensive tariff agreement between an automobile workers' agency, affiliated with the CIO, secured for itself the Ford staff of almost 130,000 skilled workers.

"Roosevelt now favored Lewis for the sake of his own more radical tendencies. Lewis became one of his special proteges, but soon after the re-election in November 1936 there was a clash and a subsequent break which has not been healed even today. In consequence of this, Lewis lost the leadership of the CIO. Without it he is losing his sway over the radical mine workers. Up to the present, Lewis has frustrated all attempts to bring about an agreement between the two big trade unions, especially whenever Roosevelt made himself a mouthpiece of "united labor." In spite of this, as an outcome of Roosevelt's having precipitated the United States into the war there has been a certain if not complete rapprochement between the AFL and CIO. Each numbers some four million members and if firmly united they can naturally exercise an enormous influence on the Government and State.

Opposed Tieup With Soviets

"How little one can speak of a united trade union front can be shown by an incident which happened last year and which had to do with the bait, thrown out to American workers, to ally themselves with the British-Soviet trade union committee. While the CIO was wilfully ignored by Sir Walter Citrine during his American visit and was indeed even refused recognition later on by the general council of the British trade unions, the American Federation of Labor went on record as being not only opposed to cooperation with the Soviet trade unions but also to the communistic activity in the United States. Then last November, Comrade Schwernik made advances to CIO members in the name of the Soviet Central Council of Trade Unions and here he had a certain measure of success, as the congress in Boston thereupon issued a declaration of solidarity.

"Last October a third trade union, under Lewis' leadership, was proposed which was to be modelled along the lines of that of the united mine workers. Lewis was successful here in ousting his successor to the CIO leadership, Murray, from the well-paid post of vice-president of the mine workers federation and thereby strengthened his own influence over this body. He has kept up his anti-capitalistic policy and is now planning a new organization to include daily farmers. The connection between coal and milk was explained in so far as Lewis' appeal was addressed chiefly to the pasteurized milk production industry for which coal is needed.

"At any rate the aim of the trade unionist organization of farmers in certain districts, particularly in the Northeast is to achieve higher milk prices by means of tariff agreements. But there is also another aim to be kept in view, namely to prepare in good time for the effects of post-war disturbances, for instance the probability of enormous unemployment.

"Whatever the future of Lewis' efforts may be, they will in any case scarcely help to promote that 'proletarian' peace, about which the United States press was resounding toward the end of last year."

U.S. Announces Loss Of 76,000 Soldiers Since Start of War

The United States Army authorities on April 16 announced the losses suffered on their side since the American entry into the present war, giving the sacrifices among their officers and men at over 76,000, according to a United Press dispatch from Washington relayed to the Mainichi under date of April 16. Since it joined the war, the United States to date lost 76,452 officers and men on all the different fronts. The killed number 11,000 and the wounded 13,000.

GENERAL WILSON IN ANKARA

Confers With Turkish Foreign Minister and Army Chief

General Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in the Middle East, arrived in Ankara on Friday, and immediately held a conference with Turkish Foreign Minister Numan Menemencioglu, Chief of the Turkish General Staff Field Marshal Fevzi Cakmak, and other Turkish leaders, according to an Istanbul dispatch to Domei on Saturday.

Wilson attended a reception held in his honor by Field Marshal Cakmak on the night of his arrival, and on the following day, completed deliberations with the leaders of the Turkish General Staff.

It is also reported that Wilson was scheduled to leave Ankara today to return to his post in Cairo.

REICH SHOOTS DOWN 100 BRITISH PLANES

Enemy Raiders on German Industrial Centers Turned Back With Losses

The British air force which raided in large formations some of the German industrial centers on the night of April 16 was driven back with heavy losses, according to a statement of the Reich authorities, says a Berlin dispatch to Domei dated April 17.

The attack was delivered on a considerable scale but the German people remained unmoved. It appears that the confidence of the people in the military air defense machinery of the Reich was greatly bolstered by the shooting down of a large number of British planes. A Berlin military expert commented on the event as follows:

"At the time of the outbreak of war, military experts were agreed that some industrial areas could be destroyed by means of air attacks and that even big industrial areas can be paralyzed by bombing from the air. But now night-attack planes have been developed into terrible engines of destruction and the progress made in their use is remarkable. Also anti-aircraft guns have become a deadly weapon against air raiders.

"These points are clear from the great damage sustained by the British. But the lesson seems to have been lost on them, for they have come in large formations as ever. In the face of the German iron defense, it is well-nigh impossible for the enemy to score any hits on special objectives at night. Thus we have seen that the British had scattered immense quantities of explosives over a vast area trusting to luck to make a hit on one or other industrial center. Rarely do the citizens in the neighborhood of industrial plants get hit. Although the British are making most of the present raid, for our part, we don't see why it was carried out at all."

The Essener National Zeitung says:

"The British attack was conducted between the evening of April 16 and the afternoon of April 17, covering some 24 hours. But never before has an attacking force sustained such severe losses. Whatever they have accomplished in the way of blowing up land facilities, their damage was all out of proportion to the results. It is certain that more than 100 of their planes were shot down, most of them large-sized bombers. As one plane contained ten corpses, their losses in airmen must have been over 1,000. We must not forget to mention the valiant action of the young airmen on our fighting planes and the accurate aim of our anti-aircraft force."

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Publisher and Printer: ....MASAO TAKAHASHI

PROSPERITY, PEACE COME TO SOOCHOW

Area Now Plays Vital Role in China's Economy as Peace Zones Extended

Soochow, which Marco Polo named the Venice of the East, certainly did not only deserve this name for its picturesque sights which also today would allow such a comparison, but also for the wealth it derives from the surrounding areas which is considered the most fertile in all China, according to a correspondent of the Hongkong News.

The rice, wheat and silk these areas yield have always been considered an essential contribution to China's economic potential, and it was, therefore, comprehensible that after the outbreak of the China Affairs and after the defeat of the Chungking armies at the hands of the Japanese Forces, the Chinese Communist guerillas would exert themselves to disturb and exploit the Chinese farmers' reconstruction work. Employing their well-known plain-clothes tactics and resorting to terrorist measures by which they compelled peaceful farmers to shield them against the Japanese units patrolling these regions, their elusiveness protected them against annihilation until, by order of President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government in Nanking, the Rural Pacification Campaign was launched.

Ever since this important step was taken in 1941, the town of Soochow has moved into the foreground in so far as the economic consolidation of the National Government was concerned.

In order to gain a further definite insight into the rural pacification work which is being conducted now according to a synchronized scheme simultaneously by the Special Municipality in Shanghai and the Provincial Government of Chekiang, this correspondent traveled to Soochow in response to an invitation extended by Governor Li Shu-chuen of Kiangsu.

Check on Undesirables

Leaving the Shanghai North Station, which incidentally is the only scene reminding the traveler of the serious fighting of 1937, the first precautionary measures against the influx of undesirable elements into the rural areas become evident when entering the platform. Regardless of nationality, the passengers' baggage is scrupulously examined for contraband articles and arms. The organization to check thousands of passengers entering and leaving Shanghai's terminal functions so smoothly that the tremendous work of the inspectors is performed with admirable speed.

Boarding the Shanghai-Nanking express "Flying Horse," whose flawless cleanliness strikes the passenger, I leave behind me precisely according to schedule the overcrowded metropolis. After a swift one and a half hour's ride, I reach Soochow, the provincial capital.

Again the passengers submit to the control of railway officials before they are allowed to enter the gates of the ancient walled city.

Contrary to Anglo-American propaganda assertions, which allude to the inadequacy of foodstuff supplies in the Nanking-controlled areas, the countless shops bulging with vegetables and meat, flourishing restaurants, the crowded streets where peasants and townspeople freely conducted their trade as well as woolen and cotton goods stores provided a picture of wealth which could not have been surpassed in normal times. Soochow's hotels were overcrowded, and if it had not been for the arrangements made by officials, this correspondent would have little chance of finding a room for the night.

Hate U.S., Britain

From talks with people of different walks of life in their own tongue, the following impression was gained: The anti-Anglo-American feeling among the population has grown considerably. The people who, since China's entry into the war, are taking a livelier interest in political affairs—particularly the younger generation—quite openly express their disgust over past Anglo-American atrocities which had resulted in the unequal treatment of Chinese interests.

There can be no doubt that the propaganda conducted by the National Government which is based on such facts as the re-establishment of public safety and a sound foundation for trade and industrial activities has aroused the interest and support of leading Chinese circles in these regions to a degree which Chungking will hardly find agreeable.

Thirty-seven-year-old Governor Li Shu-chuen, who concurrently holds the post as Secretary-General of the Rural Pacification Commission, and who is mainly responsible for this development, considers himself the most-hated man in the Chinese Communist's camp. With undisguised pride he declared: "They fear me because I know their methods too well," when explaining the present status of rural pacification. "I have been living with General Chou Wen-lai under the same roof for six years and I have studied at the Sun Yat-sen University in Moscow."

Governor Li Shu-chuen continued with a smile, pointing out with a pencil on an unfolded map the triangular area Soochow-Changshu-Quinsan, where during the first phase of the pacification campaign the Chinese Communist New Fourth Army suffered a crushing defeat.

"The total area so far pacified covers approximately 35,000 square kilometers which are inhabited by six million people," said Governor Li.

Asked whether the favorable living conditions prevailing in the rural zones encouraged immigration from other provinces and cities, Governor Li Shu-chuen replied in the affirmative, stating that the approximate figure of new arrivals amounted to 100,000 per month. "This is not surprising," he stated, "for the fact that our revenues increased twenty-fold since 1941 in Kiangsu, yielding surpluses during the last year, indicates sufficiently that normal conditions have been re-established."

Under the control of the Provincial Government are 1,400 kilometers of waterways whose irrigation is being carried out by the Reconstruction Bureau of the Government, 440 kilometers of railways and 750 kilometers of highways.

The Past Week in Review

Big Blow Dealt Enemy On Indo-Burma Front

Cooperating with Japanese Land Forces which are engaged in large-scale annihilation operations against the Anglo-Indian troops in the Mayu Peninsula area, the Japanese Army Air Units in the Burma area have been achieving creditable results. They have blasted the enemy bases in Eastern India time after time and repulsed enemy raiders which have attempted to enter Burma since late in March.

During the period from April 5 to 9, 36 enemy planes were either shot down, set aflame, or blasted aground while three enemy ships were sunk by the Japanese Army Air Units in smashing attacks on Maungdaw, in the Indo-Burmese border area, as well as on enemy bases located in East India.

Meanwhile, the Japanese Army Forces, in operations north of Akyab along the Burma-India border up to April 10, destroyed 465 enemy aircraft and either sank or heavily damaged 34 enemy vessels while the enemy abandoned 4,200 bodies on the battlefield.

Oro Bay, Port Moresby Hit By Navy Air Units

Additional brilliant war results have been scored by the Japanese Navy warplanes in the Solomons and New Guinea areas in the wake of the spectacular results won in the Battle off Florida Island on April 7. The decisive aerial battles between the Japanese and American forces in these areas are increasing in intensity day after day. The Japanese Navy Air Units which have been considerably reinforced since early this year, are concentrating on bombing and strafing enemy advance bases in the above areas and also on intercepting the enemy's supply routes.

Raiding the Oro Bay area on April 11 and Port Moresby on the following day, Imperial Navy Air Units shot down 39 enemy planes, destroyed over dozen more aground, sank one destroyer and four transports and damaged several other small war vessels In addition, the Japanese Air Units blasted several military installations and destroyed over 20 barracks.

Again on April 15, Imperial Naval Air Units swooped down on the enemy supply base at Milne Bay, at the eastern extremity of New Guinea, and the Rabi airfield, and sank 11 enemy transports and either shot down or destroyed aground at least 54 enemy planes.

4 Day Gubernatorial Conference Convenes

With special importance attached to the increase in productivity and the strengthening and readjustment of domestic systems, the regular four-day gubernatorial conference was convened at the Prime Minister's official residence on April 12

Prior to the opening of the parley, the representatives of prefectural governors paid homage at the Meiji and Yasukuni Shrines. Fifty-seven gubernatorial representatives of Japan Proper, Chosen Taiwan, Hokkaido and Karafuto as well as Prime Minster General Hideki Tojo, Home Minister Michio Yuzawa and all the other Cabinet Ministers attended the meeting.

Prime Minister Hideki Tojo, addressing the prefectural governors called on them to concentrate their energy on increasing the nation's fighting power so as to assure a conclusive victory in the war. Important instructions with regard to the wartime administrative policies and the duties of governors were also given by the Prime Minister

Chu Min Yi Arrives For Medical Parley

Dr. Chu Min-yi, Foreign Minister of the National Government of China arrived in Tokyo to represent Central China at the second East Asia Medical Congress.

The distinguished visitor from Nanking was met by a group of celebrated men representing Japan's medical world, including Dr. Yoneji Miyagawa, Chief Secretary of the Congress. Also on hand to welcome the visitor were Chinese Ambassador Hsu Liang and staff members of the Chinese Embassy.

Savings Drive Exceeds Goal

The national savings goal for the 1942-43 fiscal year, ¥23,000,000,000 was attained by the end of March it was announced by Finance Minister Okinori Kaya at a meeting of the Cabinet on April 13 The Finance Minister explained the matter also at the gubernatorial conference on the same day and thanked the prefectural governors for their efforts.

Absorption of public bonds to cover wartime financial needs and replenishment of the productivity expansion funds all depend on national savings. As a result of the unremitting efforts on the part of the Government and the people the ¥23,000,000,000 savings goal has been attained. In fact, the actual amount of savings for the fiscal year, which ended on March 31 exceeds the ¥23,000,000,000 mark by some hundreds of million yen

Citation Granted To Submarine

A citation was issued by Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Japanese Fleet, to an undisclosed submarine of the "Igo" class for its daring attack upon an enemy aircraft carrier of the Yorktown type immediately after the Sea Battle of Midway Island on June, 1942.

On June 7, 1942, while the damaged enemy aircraft carrier was being towed, the above submarine successfully broke through the vigilant guard of the enemy escort formation and sank the disabled carrier. This exploit has greatly assisted subsequent Japanese operations and was recognized by Admiral Yamamoto as being outstandingly meritorious.

P. I. Must Fight For Own Cause

Lieutenant-General Shizuichi Tanaka, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Forces in the Philippines, in his speech delivered on April 11, during celebrations at Luneta Park on the first anniversary of the fall of the Bataan Peninsula, declared that the independence Japan is promising the Philippines is not mere nominal independence but real independence for which the Filipinos must strive to attain by their own efforts.

Citing Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo's declaration on January 28, this year, that Japan promises independence to the Philippines in the near future, Lieutenant-General Tanaka said, "The resolve to be made by you Filipinos on this occasion of the first anniversary of the fall of Bataan must be to fight for the cause of independence. To make up for the sacrifices offered meaninglessly and to turn the Bataan tragedy to a happy end, it is necessary for all Filipinos to return to the traditional racial spirit of Asia and exert themselves for the construction of a new Philippines."

British War Costs Soaring, Says Wood

Since the defense of India and the surrounding countries rests solely upon the soldiers of Britain the nation will face more stringent economic conditions this year than ever, declared Sir Kingsley Wood Chancellor of the Exchequer speaking before the British House of Commons.

Admitting that the financial conditions of the country was bad, Sir Kingsley is reported to have stated that the defense of India constitutes an additional burden, making the prospect for the current year even more gloomy than it was during the past year.

Referring to the increased taxation measures which went into effect on April 13, Sir Kingsley Wood stated that it is indispensable that this step be taken since the national expenditure for the current year reaches an all-times high.

Hitler-Mussolini Talks Ended With Full Accord

Premier Benito Mussolini of Italy conferred for four days from April 7 to 10 with Fuehrer Adolf Hitler during the course of which a complete understanding regarding steps to be taken for the execution of the war in every phase was reached.

At the conference, Fuehrer Hitler and Premier Mussolini expressed the unchanged determination of the peoples of Germany and Italy to fully apply the whole of the national strength of both nations until every threat to the continents of Europe and Asia have been completely removed. Thus the common objective for which the Axis nations are now fighting namely, to guarantee the right of all nationals to cooperate in the protection of European civilization is assured.

After the victory of the Axis nations, Europe will become a territory that will guarantee the cooperation of all peoples, and the world's economic resources will be fairly distributed, declared the announcement of the Fuehrer's Headquarters in connection with the conference.

Reich Submarines Reappear Off U.S.

German submarines have reappeared in the waters off the eastern coast of the United States, creating a strong apprehension among the American people.

Since the beginning of the current year, German U-boats left the coastal waters of eastern America and had been concentrating their operations in the central Atlantic and other waters. However, with the beginning of the spring submarine campaign under Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz, the German undersea craft have made their reappearance along the American coast .

The reappearance of the German submarines was admitted by the United States Navy Department in an official announcement recently which revealed that an anti-Axis transport was sunk during the early part of this month in the waters off the eastern coast of the United States.

Fiery 'Black Book' Presented To Faruk I

Makram Ebeid Pasha, former Finance Minister of Egypt, submitted a "Black Book" to King Faruk I, strongly attacking the Mustapha Nahas Pasha Cabinet for its policy which may force Egypt directly into the vortex of war The "Black Book" was also distributed freely among the leaders of Egypt and has caused a considerable sensation in the country

The contents of the "Black Book' have not been made public yet but informed circles at Cairo are saying that as the Cabinet controls the majority of votes in the Parliament and is taking a policy of suppressing all attacks on the Government; Makram Ebeid Pasha submitted the book directly to the King.

Premier Mustapha Nahas Pasha hysterically attacked the "Black Book" in the Houses of the Parliament on April 13 and also accused Makram Ebeid Pasha of being a traitor.

Turkey Ignores British Passes

Turkey is frantically trying to maintain its strict neutrality in the present delicate international situation in defiance of Anglo-American machinations.

Simultaneously with the stringent atmosphere in the Mediterranean as a result of the recent developments in the Tunisian war situation, Turkey has now become the center of attention of all the world Powers as it has a vital bearing upon the future war situation in the Mediterranean. Because of this, it appears that Turkey is now gripped in a bustling atmosphere with the coming and going of men of importance from various countries.

One noticeable and interesting fact, in this connection, is that Britain, apparently with the idea of turning the tide of the war in her favor, is now desperately attempting to drag this neutral nation into the Allied camp. However, Turkey is cleverly avoiding the British political spearhead.

Germans Begin New Offensive

Crack German forces are reported to have launched a fierce, surprise attack upon the Soviet troops in the outer defense line of Leningrad early last week.

Desperately defending the railroad which is extremely vital for the defense of Leningrad, the Soviet forces are apparently putting up a stubborn resistance. As a matter of fact, the Soviet units repulsed German attacks as many as five times, but eventually the Germans succeeded in driving a wedge into the Soviet line. Though details are yet lacking, the Soviet troops are believed to have retreated from their former positions.

Meanwhile, swift German bomber units, on April 13, strafed a large power generating station in Leningrad, inflicting heavy damages upon it.

ACTIVITY INCREASES ON RAW SILK MARKET

Forward Business Enlivened—Simplification of Kinds and Deniers Being Considered

Special to the Nippon Times

YOKOHAMA. — Greater activity was manifested by the raw silk market last week with the demand growing keener daily. Everything offered was taken up readily by buyers, of whom those not still satisfied with it made forward purchases. Daily business reached more than 1,000 bales at prices advancing to new highs. At the weekend, white 13/15 deniers, grade D, stayed almost at ¥1,820, white 20/22 deniers, grade D, at ¥1,770, and yellow 20/22 deniers, grade D, at ¥1,755. In fact, however, there were differences in price according to sellers, and the prices for white 13/15 deniers and for yellow 20/22 deniers were nominal; for both deniers were nearly out of stock and little traded.

Forward business was enlivened with domestic weavers not sufficiently supplied with the spots for delivery to the end of May at prices nearly unchanged from the spot figures. Still it was learned that there were only a few big reelers capable of producing further export silk, out of those officially designated as manufacturers of the silk, all others having already produced their full quota and limiting their operations now simply to home use silk making.

Simplification Discussed

A simplification of the present system of raw silk testing and inspection is a topic of discussion among the silk people. This system is divided at present into two parts, or export silk testing and home use silk testing, of which the latter is sub-divided into A, B, and C. For the silk year 1943-1944, the total allocation of export silk production was about 100,000 bales, which have ben sold to home consumers at two prices, namely the Raw Silk Control Company's control prices and free prices.

It is argued that the free prices have hitherto been admitted for export silk in the interest of export business, but now that the export business with third countries is practically in a state of suspension, the matter must be given careful reconsideration. In fact, there is not any great difference in substance between export silk and home use silk. For these reasons, the present testing system of raw silk will be simplified probably in the near future, according to an opinion. In connection with the above, it is interesting to note that the Japan Raw Silk Control Company has recently proposed a simplification of raw silk from the different kinds and deniers as at present to a single 20/22 deniers. This proposal is said to be under deliberation by the Government authorities.

Allotment of Shares

Regarding the shareholders of the Japan Raw Silk Manufacturing Company Ltd., the inaugural general meeting of which will be held on April 20, it is reported that 500,000 of its shares will be allotted to the Japan Raw Silk Control Company, 910,500 to ordinary silk reelers, 97,500 to cooperative silk reelers, 219,500 to short silk fiber manufacturers, and 172,500 to silkworm egg producers. These shareholders cover 94.6% of the total number of silk parties in the country. The Japan Raw Silk Control Company's subscription will amount to ¥25,000,000, which is one-fourth of the company's capital of ¥100,000,000.

The company will buy up the manufacturing rights of these parties and their necessary equipment, and choose and operate itself a number of their most efficient mills, considering their geographical and other conditions, with which most of them will wind up their business.

The raw silk industry has a greater mission to fulfil now than hitherto as the most important source of supply of textiles for strengthening of the national fighting power and for the exportation of silk goods to the southern regions and also as a wing of the establishment of agricultural villages of the Empire under a stronger foundation, for which its successful management is most earnestly hoped for.

New Rearing System

It is reported that silk raisers in the villages in the west of Lake Hamana in Shizuoka Prefecture, which are noted as the center of the earliest spring cocoon crop in Japan, have launched on an epoch making system of silkworm rearing, taking advantage of the recent raising of the standard prices of cocons This system is to establish 3 or 4 cooperative cocooneries in each village, where silkworms will be reared on the villagers' joint account from the first to the third stages, after which they will be divided among the villagers for further rearing under the guidance of experts. The cooperative rearing of silkworms to the third stage of growth has been a matter of consideration among sericultural districts in Japan for some time, but it has not yet been put in operation. The above pioneer work is, therefore, arousing great interest among the national sericulturists, as it will be a great saving of labor, material, and time, if carried out successfully.

U.S. Glorifies 'Hero' Of Bataan Fighting

(Continued From Page 4)

he was a doormat, being stepped on and smeared up by hundreds of very muddy and very angry boots.

Nor was MacArthur the only recipient of the universal scorn. People began to criticize Roosevelt for giving them a false god. Many of them went even so far as to say that Roosevelt might be as much of a traitor as MacArthur and that he might desert and betray his people, as MacArthur had his soldiers, when his political Bataan came.

Roosevelt was horrified. He was afraid that, unless he took some measure to change the psychology of the people, he, too, might be converted into a doormat and trampled under muddy boots.

After much nail-biting and toe-tapping, he concluded that the best thing he could do under the circumstance would be to pick up the doormat, turn it back to the idol, set it back on the pedestal, and dress it up with the brightest gems and spangles the world had ever seen. He put that conclusion into practice by drawing up an order appointing MacArthur as commander-in-chief of the anti-Axis army in the Southwest Pacific, thus proving to the world that MacArthur is not a false god, and that his hasty departure from Bataan was not a desertion, but a promotion.

This story is worth remembering, not only because of its high entertaining value, but also because of the fact that it throws some light on the difficulties under which the allied army is laboring. How can soldiers be brave when their commander-in-chief is a deserter, and their president a political juggler? How, indeed, can they keep up their morale, when they have the fear in their hearts that their commander-in-chief may desert them at any moment, and that their president may reward the desertion with high honors?

Exactly one year has elapsed since MacArthur became commander-in-chief of the anti-Axis army in the Southwestern Pacific. During that one year, MacArthur has accomplished none of the things he promised to achieve. Moreover, many of the things which he swore to prevent, have not been prevented. MacArthur in his usual fashion may hold his soldiers responsible for these failures, but all well-informed people know that one of the main causes of the failure lay in the kind of things that are revealed in this "Story Behind MacArthur's Appointment as the Supreme Commander of the Anti-Axis army in the Southwest Pacific."

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Published by the Nippon Times, Limited
TOSHI GO, President and Editor

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Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 403, 5857, 5858, 5859, 7003.
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TOKYO, MONDAY, APRIL 19, 1943

After the Smoke of Battle

It is now well over a year since the greater part of the Southern Regions emerged from the smoke of battle. In the ensuing 15 months, the people of the Philippines, Malai, Java, Sumatra and Borneo have adjusted themselves to a new order of things and settled down to a peaceful life. About this time a year ago only Corregidor as well as isolated parts of the Philippine Islands and the remote sections of Burma were still in the hands of the enemy.

The people of the Southern Regions have been rid of autocratic colonial despotism in the Philippines, in the East Indies and in Malai. In its stead has been substituted the efficient and sympathetic administration by the Japanese. In the words of one inhabitant, "if the war accomplishes nothing else, it has driven out the arrogant invaders forever from Asia." That in itself is sufficient tribute to the efforts of the Japanese.

With the collapse of the American, Dutch and British Empires in East Asia, these lands of the South have been liberated from masters who were desirous only of squeezing the utmost in raw materials from the vast, undeveloped resources of their rich colonies—they did not have the slightest concern for the natural development and growth of the countries under their rule.

Take for instance the British in Malai. Instead of developing local trade, agriculture and industry, the British exerted such economic pressure that Malai became a country largely dependent upon imports from Australia, South Africa and the British Isles. The same could be said of the Philippines and the East Indies.

In the short period of one year, the Japanese administration has initiated steps towards self-sufficiency, encouraged the development of local enterprise and established trade schools so that the inhabitants might attain self-sufficiency and develop initiative. In post-war years of peace, there will be a tremendous influx of goods from Japan, Manchoukuo, China and other members of the Co-Prosperity Sphere but only to supplement what local industry would be unable to supply.

Already in Malai, shipbuilding yards, rubber products factories and machine shops are turning out commodities which fulfil an urgent need—with an eye to the future when the surplus may be traded with other parts of the East Asia bloc. There is utilization of local building materials such as teakwood, bricks and granite—for each of these products is abundantly available in the place of the iron and concrete which necessitated importation from other parts of the British Empire.

It is significant that the impressive Shonan Shrine was constructed entirely out of local products. In the days immediately before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, building and construction was at a standstill because necessary materials were not coming into Malai. Today, under the benevolent supervision of the Japanese administration, construction in the material sense is forging rapidly ahead in all parts of the Malai Peninsula.

It is true that the Southern Regions have lost Hollywood motion pictures, Bond Street Clothes, Detroit motor-cars, Sydney Rock Oysters and Holland Cheese but these products do not seriously inconvenience the local people. They did without these before the advent of the Europeans, and they can well do without them now. Without effort, they will accommodate themselves to changed conditions and in the years to come, they will either develop local products along these lines or learn to appreciate the qualities of similar products from Tokyo, Shanghai or Manila.

In place of Western superficialities such as a pseudo-social life, glamorised clothes and imported edibles, the people of the Southern Regions have sanely turned toward a simple yet more wholesome life. Taking the lead from the Japanese themselves, the Southern inhabitants today dress simpler and eat Oriental dishes. Today there are a number of surprising innovations.

People the world over are creatures of habit. And the people of the Southern Regions are no exceptions to this universal tendency. There are many things which the Americans, the Dutch and the British forced upon their subject-races that will take years to erase—such as speaking in English and Dutch, inclinations to ape the fashions of Hollywood and London or the desire to see the Empire State Building or the Tower of London.

But, already the Asiatic inhabitants of the various countries in the South have re-oriented their philosophies and have readily adjusted themselves to the Oriental way of thinking. It is surprising how easily the facets of a Western civilization imposed by force can be obliterated in the short course of a year—but the fact remains that the change was accomplished by the people themselves without outside dictation.

After all is said and done, much has been accomplished in the short span of 15 months since the last cowering enemy soldier was routed from his hiding. The smoke of battle in the Southern Regions has lifted and has brought forth a culturally awakened race. The evils of Western civilization have been eradicated and the blessings of an Oriental heritage restored.

Who Hath Ears to Hear

There are as many ways of saying the same thing as there are of setting a gem for an ornament or for use. The thing said remains the same; but the essential matter can be put, as is often done in ladies' letters, as a postscrpit, or it can be printed big, as a headline. The latter method is like decorating a hat with precious stones while the former may be likened to a gem sewed to a piece of foot-gear. There is no place on a human body or on a dress where an ornament cannot be put. So with a message we wish to convey in words. The same idea can be expressed in ever so many different words and ways. You can insult a man in the most polite rhetoric. You can sing a song of love in the crudest tongue. A mystic expresses his thought in a dark saying which may take years of study to understand. Whatever language one uses, whatever words one utters, in whatever style one speaks,—the essential thing is that the party to which he addresses himself should understand his spirit. The merit of eloquence is shared equally by the speaker and the hearer, and the honor of style by the reader and the writer. Wise men, therefore, avoid the company of the foolish and the wicked. These thirst for pleasures and hunger for treasures; but words of wisdom are wasted on them—as are wasted pearls on swine. (Excerpt from Dr. Inazo Nitobe's "Editorial Jottings")

Words in Season

There is a time for silence as there is for speech. A word spoken at the right moment is as golden as silence kept when words are useless. The wisest utterance made when none would listen to it is as leaden as silence induced by fear. We often see a man holding forth in a stream of eloquence on a trifling matter while his hearers are absorbed in a totally different theme. He is a fool who would dilate on the felicities of a wedding to people foregathered for condolence at a funeral. That man must be gagged who would lecture on dancing in a parliament called to save a nation. A truly wise man says what is right for the occasion, for it is not really he, the person, who speaks his mind; but it is the occasion, the spirit of the times, that speaks through him. True, it is not always that the wise man and the right occasion coincide. The latter may come decades or centuries after the former. Time can afford to wait. Wisdom, too, is long-suffering. A new epoch in history—the fullness of time—is marked when the two have met. (Excerpt from Dr. Inazo Nitobe's "Editorial Jottings")

The Fan of Life

The Orientals conceive death as the greatest of arts, the climax of life's drama. It is conceived as the highest consummation of all human endeavors. All life begins small and steadily expands. At its end it reaches its greatest extent. Poor is the man whose life dwindles before it attains its completion! Life should be like an open fan, small at its starting point and ever enlarging. Life is not to be measured by its outward achievement. It is the quality that determines its value, and greatness is a quality. (Excerpt from Dr. Inazo Nitobe's "Editorial Jottings.')

A Year Ago Today

April 19, 1942

The Japanese Forces driving northward and southward on Panay Island today contacted each other at a point south of Dumarao, in the central part of the island.

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Calinog, important point in the Panay plains, located 64 kilometers north of Iloilo, today fell into Japanese hands.

* * *

Iloilo, the sugar capital where the entire production of Negros and Panay Islands, or approximately 70 per cent of the sugar output of the Philippines, is handled has been reduced to a stretch of burnt prairie as the retreating enemy forces set fire to all the buildings in the city.

* * *

General George C. Marshall, United States Army Chief of Staff, inspecting American expeditionary forces in North Ireland, declares that lack of shipping space is hampering the dispatch of 10,000 additional American troops to the British Isles.

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Four hundred and twenty-six Japanese nationals, including 43 women and 116 children, who had been held in internment on Panay Island, have been saved by the Japanese Forces. The party had been interned in a village four kilometers southeast of Passi City.

* * *

The Director of the American Central Propaganda Bureau today issued a statement to the press declaring that any criticism of President Roosevelt or his administrative policy would be regarded as an act of treason. He cautioned the public against disheartenment or a division of opinion.

MILITARY OPERATIONS IN CHINA SEE JOINT JAPAN-NANKING ACTION

National Government's Hearty Cooperation Spells Doom for Chungking Regime

By IWAO MATSUSHIMA
(From the Keikoku)

Shaking off its shackles of the past forty centuries, China proclaimed to the world on January 9 its determination to participate in the War of Greater East Asia against America and Britain to free itself from their exploitations and to construct the new world order. It is only about three months since China declared the war, but the National Government has been able to unify its administration, improve its diplomatic position and advance its army against the army under the Chiang Kai-shek regime in the face of the new situation. Already it has scored initial success in its military operation against the enemy.

Some of the most important events of domestic politics, which took place immediately following the declaration of war, were the convention of the Kuomintang party and the inauguration of the new Chairman of the North China Political Council. The convention went on record to support the Government in every way possible, pledging allegiance to President Wang Ching-wei and his administration. Immediately following the close of the convention, the members returned to their homes to start their activities to push various plans voted by the convention.

Wang I-tang, ex-chairman of the North China Political Council, rendered a great service to North China, administering the district with righteousness and justice and gradually undermining the Communistic influence in North China. Passionate patriot as he is, however, Wang I-tang is growing very old, being nearly 80 years old. When the National Government declared war, it was generally believed that he would not be able to stand the strain of his work in the future on account of his old age because the task was bound to become very heavy and strenuous under the new situation. From such a consideration, he was relieved of his post by the appointment of a younger man to the post.

Faithful to Cause

Chu Shen, new Chairman of the North China Political Council, born in North China, has always been faithful to the cause of President Wang Ching-wei and his faction, is thoroughly familiar with Japan and is an able, energetic and progressive administrator. It would not be long before North China would be unified with Central China under his guidance without losing its unique individuality.

The diplomatic work of the National Government was marked with the change of the Chinese Ambassador to Manchoukuo and the retrocessions of concessions and the relinquishment of extraterritorial rights by Italy and France. China and Manchoukuo exchanged their ambassadors for the first time following the Manchurian Incident when they recognized each other as independent nations. The National Government this time merely appointed the new Ambassador to handle the new relations developed between the two countries consequent on its declaration of war against America and Britain. By this, the relation between the two countries will become closer in the face of the war, the National Government extending its assistance to Manchoukuo in the defense of the northern borders.

Japan's retrocession of its concessions and abolition of extraterritorial rights in China at the same time with China's declaration of war had a strong repercussion in various countries in spite of the fact that they were involved in the titanic world war. The United States and Britain, which were considerably embarrassed over the new situation wrought by China's declaration of war made an enticing gesture to the Chiang Kai-shek regime to have it well in hand. This immediately invited the usual appeal of Chiang Kai-shek to the United States for a greater supply of arms and ammunition and made the relations between the two all the more embarrassing.

Italy Followed Suit

On the other hand, Italy followed Japan's suit by waiving its right to maintain concession and the extraterritorial right in China, demonstrating its generosity and spirit of comradeship for the establishment of the new order in the world.

Another happy turn of event following the declaration of war by the National Government is that France also returned its concessions to China following the examples set by Japan and Italy. Before the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War, the French concession in Shanghai had been notorious as the nest of vice and terrorism. It has been thoroughly purified under the new order the National Government advocates. The fact that the French concession has been converted into a place of peace and security is almost unbelievable to the Chinese people who have never even dreamed that it could be accomplished so quickly. China is now absolutely free, theoretically and practically, from foreign concession and extraterritoriality. The greater part of the ideal the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen cherished has finally become a thing of reality under the guidance of President Wang Ching-wei, his successor.

The army under the National Government has been waging successful military operations against the Chungking army. Take, for instance, the military campaign the Chinese army under the National Government launched in the middle of February in cooperation with the Imperial Japanese Army. States a communique released by the Japanese Army in Central China on February 16: "The Japanese Army, which began attacking the main forces of the enemy's 89th army at the Su-Hwai war zone early in the morning of February 13, is now crushing it. In this operation, the picked Chinese forces under the National Government have been closely cooperating with our Army."

Chinese Army Cooperates

Another communique released by the same Japanese Army on February 17 stated as follows: "Japanese Forces began attacking the Chungking army at the Shantung-Kiangsu ninth and sixth war zones. In this operation, the Chinese army under the National Government has been cooperating with the Japanese Army. As the result of furious attack upon the enemy, the Chinese forces in their initial cooperation with the Japanese Forces succeeded in capturing Chechiaochen."

In this initial cooperation of the Chinese forces with the Japanese Forces, the latter was to make an enveloping and annihilating onslaught on the Chungking forces of 20,000 strong under the command of Han Te-chin of the 89th army at Su-Hwai. The picked Chinese forces under the National Government made necessary preparations in the neighborhood of the great canal at Kiangpei and marched from Hwaian through cold rains against the enemy. They pressed upon the enemy and captured Niutaiching, the enemy's steep, natural stronghold. Then they waded swamps knee deep for about 30 kilometers and laid seige of Chechiaochen, the enemy's important advance military base, in a semi-enveloping formation from northeast late in the afternoon of February 15, thus intercepting the enemy's path of retreat.

When all was ready, the Chinese forces from the northeast and the Japanese Forces from the south began their onslaughts upon the enemy's stronghold simultaneously. The enemy offered a stout resistance, but the Chinese forces made a desperate charge upon it and finally penetrated into the walled city from the eastern gate at 8:45 a.m. the following morning. In the meantime, the Japanese Forces made their way into the city from the southern gate and started mopping-up operations in cooperation with the Chinese forces. The results were 600 bodies left behind by the enemy, 235 prisoners, one anti-aircraft machine gun, 21 heavy and light machine guns, 307 rifles, 584 hand grendes, etc.

Front Rapidly Extending

The war front has been rapidly extending, the Japanese-Chinese allied forces at the Hupei advance front overwhelmed the enemy forces at Shashi and Ichang and are apparently making their way toward Chungking. Those at Kiangsi crushed the enemy in Fukien and are making preparations to attack the key position of ground corps of the Chiang-American air base.

The scene of the Chinese forces under the National Government, wading through swamps knee deep for 30 kilometers in defiance of hardship and difficulty or making hot drive against the enemy through shots and shells is really a revelation. The friendly association of those Japanese and Chinese soldiers in the lull of battle, dividing cigarettes between them like comrades-in-arms, is a scene gratifying to see.

The Chungking army is simply helpless in the face of the invincible Imperial Army and the picked Chinese army of the National Government. It is obvious that victory is and always will be on our side. The time has come when China under the National Government and Japan shall march together under their respective national flags with the absolute confidence of crushing the enemy and sharing the glory of victory together.

In the face of this situation, it has become apparent that the Chungking regime, which constantly prattles about winning final victory and the United States and Britain, which are manipulating Chiang Kai-shek, pretending that they are going to help him to win the war, will ultimately lose even the spirit to stand on their feet. The participation of the National Government of China in the Greater East Asia War in cooperation with Japan is a great turning point for the world.

U.S. GLORIFIES 'HERO' OF BATAAN FIGHTING

MacArthur Is Mere Puppet Cleverly Manipulated by Roosevelt

By KEN NAKAZAWA

A year ago today Roosevelt appointed General MacArthur as commander-in-chief of the anti-Axis force in the Southwestern Pacific.

This appointment, which brought sunny humor into a war weary world, was made partly in recognition of the patriotic and unselfish service the renowned soldier had rendered to his country and its allies. The indomitable courage and lofty sense of honor, which the famous general manifested when deserting and betraying his comrades at Bataan, brought glory to the name of the U.S. army. His astounding cleverness in bolting his post before the final defeat came, proved to the world that he is a great master in defense warfare, and that, even though his army could be conquered, he himself could never, never be conquered. Those splendid achievements were partly responsible for the high honor he received.

But the real reason behind this appointment lay in the fact that MacArthur saved Roosevelt from a most embarrassing situation. It is this incident which we intend to relate on this great anniversary.

Let us begin our story at the time when Roosevelt commenced to boost the name of MacArthur.

Publicized MacArthur

Roosevelt started to publicize MacArthur in order to brighten up the picture of the American army at Bataan. The threatened fall of Bataan was reacting badly on the morale of the American people. Unless Roosevelt did something to dispel the shadow, the voices of the right-thinking people were liable to come up despite his smear campaign and FBI, and thwart his ambition to attain a full dictatorial power. That was why he set MacArthur up on the pedestal as the world's greatest defense expert. By so doing, he tried to create the impression that Bataan was impregnable.

If loud voice and tall talks could win a war, this clever stunt would have brought a huge success, because MacArthur is a propagandist of world renown. As deeds speak much, much louder than words in war, however, the stunt served only to make the picture darker than ever before. The continued reverses the American army suffered showed to the world, not that MacArthur was a defense expert, but that his enemy was an offense expert.

Such contrary result would have caused an ordinary juggler to pocket his puppet surreptitiously and slink away. It, however, served only to make Roosevelt still more determined to boost MacArthur. He kept on drumming up the general until he eventually became the hero of the century—yes, the modern U.S. Grant or Stonewall Jackson.

Here we see in actual demonstration the hypnotic power Roosevelt has over the American people. He mesmerized his people into accepting a conclusion without considering the all important minor premise. If the people had not been under his spell, they would have concluded that MacArthur wasn't a defense expert. A military expert seldom suffers defeat: MacArthur always suffers defeat: hence MacArthur is not a military expert. That would have been the way they sized up Roosevelt's hero.

Reverses Continued

Under the hypnotic droning of Roosevelt's drum, however, they dropped the important link in the chain of syllogism, and began to admire MacArthur despite the reverses he continued to have in his defense campaign.

We regret—that is, for Roosevelt's sake—that we can not conclude our story here, because the phenomenal success he had in boosting MacArthur later backfired, causing the admirers of MacArthur to criticize Roosevelt for his failure to send more material aid to Bataan. "Why don't you send more guns, ammunitions and airplanes to him?" they demanded. "How can he make any kind of showing with the amount of things he has?'

As MacArthur's army was beaten back almost to the tip of the peninsula, and the fall of Bataan became only a question of time, this demand for greater aid changed to that for rescue of MacArthur. "MacArthur is too great a man to be sacrificed at Bataan," they argued. "We must take him out of that hell hole, and bring him back to the United States. We demand that you take the necessary step to rescue him before it is too late."

Roosevelt had no weapon to use against the battery of these demands and arguments. He could not tell his people that he had no way of rescuing their hero from outside, and that despite his assertions to the contrary, the famous Pacific fleet was mostly in Davy Jones' locker. Nor could he disclose to them that Mac Arthur was not worth saving, because he was only a puppet, which he had dressed up and juggled in order to brighten up the picture of Bataan. All he could do was put on one of his million dollar smiles, and say, "Don't worry, mah friends, I will do all in mah power to take him out of that place"; or, as he did at one of the news interviews, make a gesture of helplessness, and say, "If you know how to rescue him, teach me for God's sake!"

Cries Went Up

Consequently, the hues and cries went up unrestrained, and roared and splashed around Roosevelt day and night.

It was here that MacArthur proved his worth as the bright boy in the Roosevelt ensemble. He saved Roosevelt from further embarrassment, and himself from hero's trials and death, by bolting his post at Bataan.

This clever strategy was thoroughly appreciated by Roosevelt, but not by the rest of the world. People rose here and there to denounce MacArthur for his most unsoldierly conduct. Even those who previously had demanded his rescue, now came forth to heap sizzling coal on his head. "We hear that MacArthur is quite a lady's man," said the editorial in a Montana paper"; and that, while in the military school, he proposed to, and was accepted by, seven different women all in the course of one week. MacArthur would be a success, if he had chosen to become a sailor."

MacArthur was no longer an idol:

(Continued on Page 3)

EXTRATERRITORIALITY RETARDED LEGITIMATE ADVANCE OF CHINA

System of Foreign Concessions Is Traceable to Western Distrust of Chinese Administration

By TOSHIO UYEDA
(Special to the Nippon Times and Contemporary Japan)

Part II

As the International Settlement, the French Concession and the Chinese quarters formed separate independent administrative units, each of them found their authorities limited in tackling the crime problem. In fact, it became well-nigh impossible to track down a criminal, who resided in one administrative unit and committed a crime in another. It also happened far oftener than not that the police authorities of an administrative unit took an indifferent attitude toward a crime perpetrated in another administrative unit. It is no wonder that Shanghai became a hotbed of crimes and political intrigues. Furthermore, the complicated laws and regulations hindered the efforts of the authorities to apprehend evil-doers and political conspirators.

The Shanghai International Settlement and the adjoining French Concession, due to the opportunities they offered to criminals and political miscreants, became places of significant attraction to the malefactors of the hinterland. Hence, they exercised a harmful influence on the flow of life in the hinterland, particularly in the lower reaches of the Yangtze River. Likewise, Tientsin affected the life of entire North China and Hankow of Central China. Whenever terroristic outbursts and acts of sabotage occurred, they were mostly found to have been engineered by the recalcitrants living in Shanghai or Tientsin. Though the settlement authorities were aware of the congestion of political saboteurs and criminals, they made no positive attempt to round them up. Occasionally, they apprehended a few to justify that they were quite alive to their duty.

Imparted no Advantage

The reign of foreign concessions and international settlements, it is obvious, has not been for appreciable advantage to the continent. On the contrary, it has retarded the legitimate advancement of China by instituting a system of alien encroachment. Had the authorities of foreign concessions and international settlements limited their action to local municipal administration and safeguarded foreign trade and residence within their specified areas, there would not have occurred any reason to demand their abolition. But since they trespassed upon China's sovereignty by exceeding their legitimate limit in seeking comprehensive political and commercial benefits, international justice demands that their existence should be discontinued—a demand which at last has been practicalized by Japan.

No one can deny that foreign concessions and international settlements had been instrumental in protecting the lives and property of foreign residents during civil wars and riots in China. Yet it must be pointed out that in many cases they went beyond the bounds of their vested rights, thereby infringing on the sovereign authority of China. If one insists that the need of having foreign-controlled municipal administrative bodies still exist, it must be brought to his attention that the remarkable development of Chinese municipalities of recent years has absolutely nullified such a need. China is quite capable of protecting the lives and interests of foreign nationals who must henceforward abide by the laws and regulations of the country. It may be recalled that foreign concessions, which were returned to China after the last World War, have been administered by the Chinese Government in a thoroughly efficient and just manner. How can, therefore, anyone question the administrative ability of China?

Westerners Distrusted Chinese

The system of foreign concessions and international settlements, as well as the consular jurisdiction system in China is traceable to the Westerner's distrust in Chinese administration. At present, there is every reason to believe that the earlier gap between the Chinese and Western patterns of administration has ceased to exist, and as such, foreign Powers must no longer attempt to legitimize the advisability of retaining concessions and settlements. While Japan, Italy and France have relinquished their concessional and extraterritorial rights to the Nanking Government, the United States and Britain have taken identical steps in their respective notifications to the Chungking regime. This means that five major Powers which have long enjoyed these rights are quite convinced that the time has come for declaring the total exit of foreign rights in China and, therefore, the exit of foreign rights in China will materialize without being affected by the final outcome of the Axis-"Democracy" war.

The Nanking Government, soon after its inception, enunciated its policy of recovering all the foreign concessions and international settlements in China, and Japan readily assented to that policy. The then Foreign Minister Hachiro Arita in replying to an interpellation in the Diet said that Japan desired that all Foreign Powers should renounce their concessional and extraterritorial rights in order to show their good faith to China. He added that Japan would surrender its concessional and extraterritorial rights in the near future.

The Sino-Japanese Basic Treaty of 1940, in Article VII, stipulated that Japan would retrocede to China its concessional and extraterritorial rights. Then when Nanking declared war on Britain and America on its own initiative with the object of giving positive assistance to Japan in the construction of a Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, Japan reciprocated its appreciation by announcing the relinquishment of its concessional and extraterritorial rights in favor of Nanking. Italy and France followed suit, while Britain and America contracted similar accords with Chungking.

Reaches Solution Stage

The question of abolition of foreign concessions and international settlements in China has now reached the stage of solution with the conclusion of the Tokyo-Nanking accord of March 14, despite the fact that various appropriate measures in that regard remain yet to be worked out. Although the Anglo-American move has no substance in view of the reason that the areas where they exercise their concessional and extraterritorial rights are under the occupation of Japan, the very commitment itself is important in that they shall have to honor their decision when final peace is restored. Now that Tokyo and Nanking have arrived at a definite decision stipulating Japan's surrender of extraterritoriality and concessions on March 30, it can be confidently said that the exit of foreign rights in China has become more than assured. In returning a great international settlement like Shanghai, however, various difficulties will be met with, calling for adequate adjustments. For instance, some provisional formulas will prove useful in settling such questions as taxation and police administration, which have an important bearing on the daily life of foreign residents. Article III of the Tokyo-Nanking agreement of January 9 provides that in administering Japan's exclusive concessions following their return to China, the level which has hitherto prevailed be maintained for the residence, trade and welfare of the Japanese residents. It is a cautious provision, which exposes the keen foresight of the Japanese Government.

It is gratifying to note that it is the Nanking Government which through Japan's assistance has brought about an epochal revision in China's relations with foreign Powers. Because Japan declared its retrocession of concessional and extraterritorial rights to Nanking, Britain and America, to appease Chungking, had no other alternative but to follow the example of Japan. In other words, it is Nanking's timely action which induced the Anglo-American nations to declare their minds with respect to foreign rights in China. Nanking undoubtedly deserves full credit for having legalised the exit of foreign rights from the continent.

(End)